Beaver & Gephart

Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. Terms: $1.50 per Year

VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 24, 1892. NO. 46

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY'S

Annual Address Before the General Assembly of The Knights of Labor.

At the meeting of the General Assenbly which commenced its session at St. Louis last week, General Master Workman Powderly delivered his annual address occupying over an hour of which we give a brief outline as follows:

Mr. Powderly congratulated the assembly upon the present condition of the order, reviewed its many periods of prosperity and depression, and said that although since its existence the membership of the order had ebbed and flowed, yet to-day it was on the increase, and all thought the exciting times incidental to the presidential election had steadily grown in membership and influence. At no time, however, had the membership exceeded 600,000 in good standing. After devoting some attention to the constitution the speaker said:

"It is the opinion of your general master workman that all local assemblies should be made up of a mixed membership. Each local assembly should admit men and women of all trades and occupations, and when a question of vital importance to any one calling is to be discussed all others may become familiar with it, and when private matters relating to that particular occupation are to be discussed those not directly interested may retire. There is no question which bears on any trade or calling which does not bear, either directly or indirectly, on all others, and many of the failures of the past can be traced directly to the door that closed in the faces of men who were excluded from participation in discussions in which their interests were involved.

"As I review the past history of the labor movement, I am inclined to the belief that there has been a great waste of vital force and means. There are too many labor organizations struggling for supremacy. The tendency of the labor movement seems to be to divide up, while that of the opposing force—capital—is to consolidate, and thereby gain the strength to combat the forces of industry, when single handed, they are arrayed before them. Every prominent member of a labor organization, who for some reason or other has taken offense at something done, or who entertains an idea that his plan is best, sets about organizing a new society of labor. The only result is division of strength, cutting off communication, isolation and final death. These may not be palitable truths, but that they are truths no one can deny who has eyes to see and ears to hear. The one crying need of the hour is an organiziation in which every interest may be cared for, in which all may meet on common ground in which a unity of thought may be effected, in which a thorough knowledge of what important steps each division of labor intends taking may be imparted to all others. No one man or no man's interest should stand in the way of this reform"

The Immigration Question.

After speaking at length on the question of ballot reform, and on the initiative and referendum scheme, and urging that the general assembly take specific action on both questions, Mr. Powderly preceeded the question of immigration. He said he believed in the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self-supporting on landing in this country. There should he a fixed term of years, ten would be enough during which no immigrant should be permitted to land with a view to remaining unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those depending on him for one year.

Unworthy motives, the speaker said, might be attributed to him because of these sentiments, but they were honestly entertained, and no reflections would induce him to change his mind, for he foresaw great danger, not alone to labor, but to the whole country, if the immigration was not heroically handled in the near future. There was great danger, that in the babel of tongues we might forget that we are freemen in this country, and in losing sight of that face might allow the incoming hordes to Europeanize us instead of Americanizing them. Hundreds of thousands of foreigners were thrust upon this country every year, some allured by misrepresentation and others sent direct from the penitentiaries and prison pens of the Old World, while still others were hired on the other side of the water by those who would lower the standard of wages in this country.

The rapacity of the employers of labor, the greed of the owners of steamship and the moral cowardice of our public men had prevented the enactment of legislation which would have long since relieved the strain: They could better afford to aid the Europeans in crushing down the institutions which oppress him at home than to continue a system which will inevitably reduce the American workmen to a worse condition than those experienced abroad by those who are now looking to this land for relief. He asked the general assembly what it would do on the question of immigration.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Referring to strikes and lockouts, Mr. Powderly said: "During the last six months the people of this land have witnessed such attempts of making the power of aggregated wealth supreme as were never dreamed of before. Whether it be at Coeur D'Alene, at Homestead, at Buffalo, or in Tennessee, the instinct which guided the rapacious hand was the same. The underground wires which directed the attack ran to the same center from all of these places. Centralized wealth drew the scattering fire of divided labor, and, as a natural result, labor lost in each battle. If the lessons are carefully taken to heart the sacrifices may not be in vain. The campaign which just closed witnessed a very interesting, if not intelligent, discussion of the tariff, but there is more of a revenue illegally drawn from the pockets of the merchants, manufactures and workmen in one month of the year by the railroads and telegraphs than we pay in tariffs for a year. These and all other questions connected with them must occupy the attention of industrial organizations of the future. and the strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people.

"We can decry politics as we please, but we must be politicians or the slaves of politicians. We may shirk our responsibilities as citizens, but we are only piling high the wrath which follows neglect of duty. In a word we must be lawmakers or lawbreakers. Then we, in the last extremity, are driven close to the wall and deprived of right and privilege; it is done through the law. If the law is obscure or detective, a hireling judge can always be found to construe in favor of the wealthy as against the poor. If every citizen of Pennsylvania understood and knew his rights; if he performed his duty under the law, intelligently and as he ought to, no judge would dare to charge treason against workmen who but struggled for recognition. The battle of the future must be fought out on different lines from those which marked the shifting progress of the past. These lines must diverge from and center at the ballot box. Not as slaves to party, but as freemen, who value freedom and would maintain it, should we vote."

The speaker advocated affiliation with the Farmers' Alliance and other similar organizations; recommended the organization of a social and beneficial feature of the order; recommended a dissolution of the alliance with the Miners' Progressive association, on the ground that the latter had not lived up to its pledges, and that, as a matter of fact, the Knights had suffered greatly by the alliance; and in conclusion said that he knew of nothing he had done during the year that he would not do over again under similar circumstances.

The salient feature of the message were received with applause from the delegates, and the different subjects treated of were referred to special committees for appropriate action.

The Order Out of Debt.

The report of General Secretary and Treasurer Hayes shows that, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1891, the total receipts of the order have been $60,614.19, and the total expenditures $59,748,82 leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1892, of $865.37. He explains that there have been several extraordinary payments the past year, caused by defending law suits which, though all decided in the order's favor, have entailed heavy costs. The report shows that the membership of the order has increased slightly during the past year and has now over 260,000 members in good standing. Except slight balances due some of the general officers on salary, the general order is entirely out of debt.

The general executive board, in its report, approves the plan adopted last year, of requiring each member in good standing to pay 5 cents to a fund for the payment of railway expenses of delegates. Much space is devoted to a review of the trouble with the clothing manufacturers at Rochester, N. Y., and the efforts that have been made by the Knights to settle the difficulty.

Referring to laws regarding the liability of employers in case of accident to employes, it is recommended that the order keep on trying for the enactment of such laws, but it is stated that a far better plan would be the establishment of a protective insurance society for the assistance in the establishment of such laws whereby means may be provided members to prosecute careless or negligent employers. No recommendation is made as to the proposition from District Assembly No 41. for the sale of the property known as the general headquarters and the removal of the general officers to Philadelphia. The recommendation is made that the committee on law make a report abolishing the officers of general instructor and instructor of women's work, as well as that of the general co-operative board.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, '92

A great change has come over the spirit of the democrats. One hears no more about the immediate repeal of the McKinley Tariff and the beginning of an almost free trade era, which every democrat was advocating a few days ago. The same fellows are now talking about "moderation", a "gradual change" and the preservation of our "business interests." Protection is no longer unconstitutional in the eyes of the democrats, who are now promising that instead of the repeal of the McKinley law, at the extra session, which it seems generally to be agreed among them is to be held in the fall of next year, if not before, they will merely lower some of the duties that are considered by conservative people, even in the republican party, entirely too high, and extend the free list a little in the line of raw material used by American manufacturers. In short, if the democrats who are doing the talking really represent those who are going to do the bossing when the new Congress gets into power, the democratic party through its newly elected Congress and President will endorse the principle of protection to American industries, which it so vigorously abused and protested against in its National platform and through its newspapers and stump speakers, by enacting a protective tariff law, differing no whit or tittle from the McKinley law in principle, but merely as to the extent to which the protective feature of our tariff shall be carried. Of course there may be no sincerity in this talk—there never was much in anything that eminated from the democratic party—which may be indulged in now by order of the bosses for the purpose of allaying the panick feeling which so closely followed the democratic victory. It exists, and that is why it is chronicled; time will show whether the democrats were really fighting for the power to make radical changes in our tariff and financial policy, or merely for the offices.

If the democratic administration is to be as unfortunate as the Cleveland and Stevenson banner which hangs, when it is not down, over Pennsylvania Avenue, it is indeed to be pitied. This banner has been cut down once, supposed to have been done by a democrat who did not love the ticket—none such can be found now, but they will again be plentiful as soon as the distribution of pap gets under way—, and has been blown down so often that its disappearance hardly excites any comment; and one man threatens to bring a suit for damage done to his vehicle by reason of his horse having become frightened and running away because he got tangled up in the ropes of the flag, one dark night when it was down, lying in the middle of the street.

Secretary Charles Foster wishes it distinctly understood that all interviews purporting to have been held with him making him predict a deficit in the Treasury during the next fiscal year are out and out fakes. He has made no prediction concerning government finances beyond his own term of office and will make none, believing that it is not proper for him to do so. He says there will be no deficit during the current fiscal year and that is as much as he will say, for publication. His annual report, which will be made public at the same time as the President's annual message, will give a detail resume of the finances of the nation, but will contain no recommendation for the future. Even if it were considered proper for a retiring Secretary to make suggestions to the new democratic administration Charlie Foster is not the sort of man who would furnish his political enemies with ideas to help them out of trouble. The people have voted for the democrats to run the machine; let the democrats furnish the ideas too.

Local democrats are having a regular cat and dog fight, ostensibly over the management of the citizens committtee that will make the arrangements for Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, but in reality over the snug District offices that will be at the disposal of the new President, as to be prominently connected with the inaugural committee has long been regarded in Washington as the best way to care for one's self and friends under a new administration. The democratic National committee will have to arbitrate between the warring factions, and it is not certain that even that authority can make peace; it can only put one or the other faction on top.

No further proof was needed of the President's good will toward the republican National committee than his appointment of its secretary, ex-Congressman McComas, of Maryland, to a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and his offering Chairman Carter his old place. Mr. McComas accepted, but Mr. Carter preferred o return to his law practice in Montana.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The official returns of the vote in all the counties of the State for Presidential Electors, Justice of Supreme Court, Congressmen at Large and other State offices have been received and computed. President Harrison polled 516,011 votes to President elect Cleveland's 452,264 and General Bidwell's 25,123; Harrison's plurality, 63,747. General Weaver polled 8,714 votes, and the Socialist Labor electors 898 votes. General Daniel H. Hastings received one vote for elector in Bucks county, Charles Glass one in Lawrence county, and George W. Childs and Charles Heber Clark one each in Montgomery county. Judge John Dean received 510,292 votes for Justice of the Supreme Court; Justice Heydrick, 446,001; Amos Briggs, Prohibitionist, 21,302; R. B. McCombs, People's party, 7,031; N. L. Griest, Socialist Labor, 540; Dean's plurality, 64,291.

General William Lilly received the highest number of votes cast for Congressman at Large, 512,557; Major Alexander McDowell polled 511,433; George A. Allen, 488,714; T. P. Merritt, 447,456; Simeon B. Chase, Prohibitionist, 23,667; James T. McCrory, Prohibitionist, 22,630; S. B. Chase, Peoples's party 7,466; G. W. Dawson, 7,313; J. Manlon Barnes, Socialist Labor, 674; Thomas Gundy, People's party, 635.

SOCIALISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

Most of the stories that come to us from Europe ticketed "Socialism" relate only to what are merely commonplace and necessary popular demands from the American point of view. Every man who believes in a republican form of government is in one sense a Socialist, while many of the Old World Socialists, especially in England, are not even republicans. All legislation looking to the withdrawal of special privileges from the classes and their bestowal upon the masses, all proposals for the improvement of the condition of workingmen and the care of the poor and even a demand for free education are Socialistic in their nature.

It follows from all this that Eropean Socialistis is not such a terrible "bug-a-boo" after all.

The teachings of the Anarchists are entirely different in their nature. Anarchy is opposed to all government. Its methods consist only of the terrorism of secret crime. It is likely to show itself in the freest as well as in the most oppressed countries. More hurtful than the occasional crimes of the Anarchist is the tendency in this country to confound the aims of the Socialists, so called, in other lands with those of the enemies of law, order and good government. The Social Democrats in Germany and the English Socialists are not Anarchists any more than were Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and the other promoters of the American Revolution.

GENERAL PURPOSE FOWLS.

J. F. Ketch, one of Massachusetts prominent poultrymen, who has a decided preference for light Brahmas, considers this breed a good general purpose one. He is credited with saying: "Light Brahmas and black Langshans are the best of all the larger breeds as winter layers. The white skin of the black Langshans is against them for an eastern market for poultry, but when the males are caponized they sell from February to June for the very highest price in Philadelphia, Washington to Chicago, eclipsing all other breeds."

Mr. Felch's second choice is Plymouth Rock and Lace Wyandotte. He calls the single comb White Leghorn the best summer layer. The sum the matter up in a few words as to the best breeds, for general purpose, he says: "Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Lace Wyandottes and White Leghorns and in their order named secure the greatest profit for practical use."

WHY A PREACHER RESIGNED.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery in the Scotch Presbyterian church the stated clerk read a letter of resignation received from Rev. Robert R. Proudfit, of Highlands, N. J., who says: "While humbly receiving the scriptures of the Old and New Testament as containing the word of God, I decline to subscribe to a merely human declaration of their contents, even though that declaration be so able and so venerable as the Westminster standards. I further decline to be call 'reverend,' as being too much like being called 'rabbi,' against which our Lord expressly enjoined his disciples. I decidedly prefer not to be identified with any particular denomination of the followers of Christ. Finally, I suspect that the world and the visible church are somewhat surfeited with preaching, at least of the prevailing type."

—Call at the Eureka Grocery, High St., Bellefonte, Pa., next door to Post Office for your groceries. They keep a fine line of the best goods in the market.

THE LONG STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD DECLARED OFF BY THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

The great strike at Homestead was officially declared off last Sunday afternoon by the leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers directly interested. The official action was precipitated by the application of a majority of the old workers for reinstatement on Saturday. This practically ended the strike. Never in the annals of labor troubles in Pittsburg and vicinity has there been more sentiment manifested for wage earners than in this struggle.

In the battle between the Pinkerton guards and the locked-out men on July 6 public sympathy was openly expressed for the strikers. It was evidenced by the inability of the Sheriff of Allegheny county to secure a sufficient force of deputies to properly protect the property of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead. Fellow laborers to the number of four or five thousand abandoned their positions in sympathy for the Homestead men.

Many Millions Gone.

The pecuniary loss to the State, Allegheny county, Carnegie Steel Company and the workingmen, is estimated at between four million and five million dollars, which amount is considered by those in a position to know a very conservative estimate. The lockout went into effect June 30, 1892, owing to the inability of the officials of the Carnegie Company and the officials of the Amalgamated Association to arrive at an amicable basis for the new scale of wages due to go into effect on July 1.

At that time there were employed in the Homestead mills nearly 4000 men. Of this vast army of men the Carnegie officials averred that the wages of only 182 men would be adversely subjected by the new scale of wages proposed by the firm.

Principles at Stake.

The workmen declared it was not so much the reduction of the wages of these few men as it was the principles of the Amalgamated Association that were at stake. At that time the Carnegie Company was employing Union men in all of its big iron and steel plants with the exception of the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock.

Chairman Frick had numerous consultation with the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and found that a wage battle was inevitable, and with this conviction in mind he gave his ultimatum, which immediately brought on the strike.

When the Trouble Began.

The building of fences, laying of steam pipes about the Homestead front, the stringing of electric barb wires around the plant and the general preparations for trouble so enraged the men that when on the 6th of July the two barges loaded with Pinkerton detectives attempted to make a landing the serious trouble ensued, in which the loss of many lives, the maintaining of others, the firing on the barges and the calling out of the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania are now matters of history.

For the first time since the civil war the complete guard of Pennsylvania, numbering more than 8000 men, nearly all of whom responded, was called out. The order was issued by the Governor on Sunday evening, July 10, and by 9 o'clock the next morning the troops were on their way to Homestead.

What the Militia Cost.

The militia guarded the works until the middle of October. Since then the cost to the State for this protection has been officially estimated at $625,080. The town was completely under the control of the militia, but with the exception of a few cases of misconduct, no further trouble developed.

The works of the company are now under the care of a number of Sheriff's deputies.

The cost upon Allegheny county by the strike is fixed at $200,000, the bulk of which will be needed to pay for the Sheriff's deputies and the prosecution of the strikers now under way.

The Carnegies' Big Loss.

The loss to the Carnegie Steel Company is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to 2.500,000. This sum covers the direct loss sustained by incapacitating the Homestead plant and cancelling of the government contract for armor plates which, it is believed, has been done, although the Carnegie officials decline to give the facts.

The lossess by the strike through sympathy of the men employed at the lower and upper Union mills, the Beaver Falls and the Duquesne mills will easily swell the total loss to the company to three million dollars.

Four years ago it was very generally conceded that Grover Cleveland was defeated of his peculiar views upon the tariff. Now the concensus of public opinion seems to be that the Republican party met its disaster from the same cause. All this seems somewhat contradictory, but in the absence of any more plausible reasons it will have to pass muster for the present.

WHITELAW REID GIVES A REASON FOR HIS DEFEAT.

The New York Tribune says: The politician who attempts to explain defeat is crying over spilt milk. The newspaper which tells "how it was done" is "whining." The writer of a political obituary has hardly an enviable task. A defeated party is supposed to accept with philosophical resignation the rejection of pet policies, and with the calmness of the fatalist, who tells himself that it "was to have been." The reasons given for the result of the recent election are as numerous as there are difference in the minds of the two parties. To him who looks beneath the surface there is ample evidence that the defeat of the Repuclican party is not mainly due to the "unpopularity" of its candidate, nor to the love the people are said to bear to Mr. Cleveland; not to the McKinley bill, nor to any "desire on the part of the people for free trade;" not because free silver is or is not wanted; not through the "superb generalship" of the Democratic National Committee was a victory gained, nor was the battle lost through the "lamentable incompetence" of the Republican leaders.

The chief cause of Republican defeat and Democratic victory is the modern tendency toward socialism. This statement by no means implies that the socialistic propaganda has taken a firm hold upon the citizens of the United States, or that its tenets have but to be sowed in American soil to bear an abundant harvest. They have not the slightest desire to overturn existing government. The ravings of the Anarchists they repudiate altogether. But since 1873, on Black Friday, political and social conditions in the United States have been those of unquiet and discontent among certain thousands. The Greenback party then had its origin.

It is within the last decade, however, that social discontent has manifested itself more markedly in the formation of political parties, all of which, according to the leaders of them, were destined to glorious futures when the Democrats and Republican parties should be wiped out of existence. This unsettled state of affairs showed itself in the formation of the Greenback party, the Labor party, the Socialistic party, the Farmers' Alliance, and, finally, the People's party.

AN ASTOUNDING "DITTO."

At one of the largest shipping offices in the city, as the majority of the clerks reside in the most distant suburbs, a certain amount of grace is allowed them for arriving in the morning. They are however, required to explain on a list specially provided for the purpose the cause of their unpunctuality.

The first to make his appearance always leads off with the words, "Train late," "Bus horse down," or as the case may be and to this the other clerks invariably say, "Ditto." So accustomed have they become to the formal procedure that they hardly ever take the trouble to see what excuse heads the list.

The other morning the first arrival conscientiously pencilled in the words, "Wife ill—twins," and to the utter amazement of the chief, this extraordinary explanation was promptly "dittoed" all the way down. Nor was his astonishment diminished when he discovered the office boy's name included,—Philadelphia Press.

ALL England is rejoicing over the Democratic victory in this country and especially in the district of Wales, where the tin plate industries are the main support of the people, is the election of Cleveland hailed with joy. But all over the country a load seems to be lifted from the industrial population, whether manufacturers or employes, and it was none too soon, for in the tin ware districts alone 8,000 men are employed and starving. Notices were issued Saturday of the immediate resumption of business all over the tinware districts of Mellingriffith, Swansea and Llanelly and the old Lodge Works, in which business has been suspended for months. A hundred mills in the Welsh trade which have been shut down are making preparations for a general and extensive opening.

It begins to look as if the new Senator from Kansas—will be Mary E. Lease, the ready-tongued orator who accompanied Gen. Weaver on his Southeastern tour, to whom the Georgians showed such "chivalrous" attention by throwing venerable hen fruit at her. Mrs. Lease has done more for the People's Party in Kansas than any other person. Certainly Mrs. Lease would be a fair Senator.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE.

During the year 1869 I was employed by the Bank of Raybury to exchange money between it and the Bank of Mutual Redemption, with which they did business in the city. It was not a very interesting employment, and one which gave me but a small salary, but just then times were dull and work scarce, so I was glad to get anything to do, especially as I had an aged mother depending upon me for support.

One dark, drizzly November night—and nearly all November nights are dark—the stage for Raybury broke down hopelessly, fifteen miles from its destination. Of course, the accident happened in just the worst part of the road, where it was next to impossible to get a carriage of any kind, and where the only place of entertainment was a rude log-house, dignified by the name of the Jefferson inn.

Mr. Griggs, the landlord of the tavern, was soon on the spot, and gave it as his opinion that the passengers had better go to h.. house for the night, but as some half-dozen of them were determined to go on, there was no alternative but to get out an old express wagon, which was stacked away in a remote shed, and dispatched them on their way. The stage horses were available, and the passengers piled in with selfish haste; and long before I could get my valise out of the ruins of the stage and reach the wagon, it had rumbled off, and left me, with a half-dozen more, behind.

It was absolutely necessary that I should be in Raybury that night, else I should cause serious inconvenience at the bank the next morning. And as I had been so often congratulated on my promptitude in my business, I felt very loth to be behindhand now. I spoke to Mr. Griggs about it, and asked if it were not possible for him to let me have a horse for Raybury. I would pay him liberally, and return the animal in good condition the next day. But he only shook his head. He had only one horse in his stable, he said, and Mrs. Griggs was subject to dreadful spells of the colic, and might be taken at any hour, and he made it a rule of his life never to let Digby go out of the stable for fear Mrs. Griggs might be seized, and die before the doctor could be brought.

Under the circumatances, of course I could not urge my request for the use of Digby, and there was no chance for me to get to Raybury until the 11 o'clock stage next day, unless I footed it, and that I should not for a moment have hesitated to do, had it not been for the fact that the road to Raybury was the vilest in the country. I always felt like swearing when I rode over it, and doubtless I should have yielded entirely to the sin of profanity if I had attempted to walk it.

"Go to my house and stay tonight, Mr. Marsh," said the landlord. "I can give you some venison pie and a pot of beer for your supper, and a nice shakedown before the kitchen fire."

"Pray, sir," said a sweet voice at Griggs' elbow, "is there no way to go on to Raybury."

"Not tonight, my dear," said Griggs, softening, as the light of his lantern shone over the pretty face of a young girl whom I had scarcely seen before, she having been an inside passenger. "I guess you'll have to take up with such accommodation as my house offers. I shouldn't wonder if Sally—that's my darter, miss—will let you have half of her bed, seeing as you've been unfortunate."

"I must go on," she said, earnestly. "I have been some months from home, and have been summoned thither by the illness of my father. Indeed, sir, I can not delay here, for the dispatch said my father was dying."

There were tears in her voice, but it was too dark to see whether they dimmed her eyes.

"It's too bad!" said Griggs; "but I couldn't let Digby go on any account; because, you see, if Mrs. Griggs *should* be took, she'd die afore we could git Dr. Lumston here on foot. You see, when she has these spells she's awful! Hello! Who's coming now?"

A close carriage drawn by two dark horses had come up and halted by side of the overturned coach. It was just light enough to show me that there were two men in the carriage, and that they wore caps with the visors well down and were muffled well about the throat, but it was a chilly, raw evening, and one needed to be muffled.

"What's the difficulty?" asked one of the men, in a hoarse voice."

"Stage upset," said the landlord; "axletree broke, and everything went to thunder."

"Well, you'll get your house filled tonight, if you're the landlord of the place back yonder," said the stranger. "Any gentleman here that would like to go on to Raybury? We would take one down."

I stepped quickly foward, and said I should be greatly indebted if they would give me a seat. And then I introduced myself—Henry Marsh.

"And here's a young woman as is going, too," said the landlord; "her pa's rich, and she must go there, and I wouldn't think of having Digby out on account of Mrs. Griggs' uncertain health. Miss — Miss — what's your name, my dear?"

"Axtell," said the girl. "Madeline Axtell. My father is Howard Axtell of the Raybury bank."

The president of the bank for which I worked. I knew Judge Axtell very well, and was able to tell Miss Madeline that his illness was not considered dangerous. But still she insisted upon going on, and at last, after some considerable conversation between the two strangers, inaudible to us, they consented to take us both.

I assisted Miss Axtell into the carriage and took with her the back seat, our companions occupying the front.

Only one lamp of the carriage was burning, and that gave a very dim light, and the farther we went the deeper seemed to grow the darkness. It was a lonely road at any time to Raybury, but now it was particularly gloomy, and I was confident that Miss Axtell showed to some degree the vague forebodings which I could not prevent myself from experiencing, for she drew closer to me, and once she asked me how long it would be before we reached Monville—the next village.

We came at last to Hemlock reach—a long stretch of timber which intersected the country at that point, and was some three miles wide. There was not a house for the whole three miles, and both sides of the road were wooded almost to the wheel rut.

As the horse plunged into the blackness of the place and panted and struggled through the mud under foot I was confident that the two men spoke together in subdued whispers, and that I distinctly caught the words, "D——the girl!" and "Fifty-five hundred."

I grew cold with dismay. Fifty-five hundred dollars was just the amount I had about me, and it seemed very possible that these fellows had got information to that effect, and that I was to be robbed—perhaps murdered. If I had been alone I should have felt no fear, for I am naturally what is called a dare-devil sort of a fellow, and I had confidence in my courage and strength, as well as in the pair of trusty revolvers I carried in my breast-pocket.

But Miss Axtell? What would become of her? If they conquered me she would be wholly in their power, and if they were what I took them to be—then God help her!

We had traveled about half the distance through the woods when the hortses were stopped abruptly, and one of the men rose up in his seat and faced us.

Miss Axtell grasped my arm, I knew that she was terrified by the quick way in which her breath came, but she did not cry out, as most women would have done.

"There is no need of mincing matters," said the man, with admirable coolness, "and I will come to the point at once. You have $5,500 in your possession, and my friend here and myself are in want of it. We planned the accident to the stage by sawing the axle half in two, and we happened along expressly to take you down to Raybury. The lady we did not reckon upon, but could not well be ungallant enough to refuse so much beauty in distress. And now the question is, will you or will you not give us this money?"

"Most decidedly I will not!" was the reply.

"Then we must use force," said the man, "and I warn you now that I will murder you before I will allow you to escape with the money! Give it up peaceably, and I pledge you my honor that both yourself and the lady shall be left at the next village safe and unmolested."

"I will never give up a cent of the money," said I, feeling my indignation rise at the scoundrel's coolness; "not a cent of it, unless it is taken from my dead body!"

As I spoke, the man flung off his coat and seized me by the shoulder. Quick as thought I leaped out of the carriage, dragging him with me, and then began the struggle.

"Dont use the pistols," said the villian who was taking care of the horses; "they would be heard too far; knife him if you have got to stop his wind!"

My antagonist was a powerfully built fellow and exceedingly strong, but I was lithe and athletic, and we were very nearly matched. Once I had him by the throat and his gurgling cry for help brought the other man to the spot.

Two against one was rather fearful odds, but I felt no disposition to yield. They beat me and crushed me with their weight, but they never once succeeded in pinioning my hands, and I flatter myself that I gave them some blows that they felt sensibly, to say the least.

But after a time I felt my strength giving away and knew that I could not hold out much longer. How Miss Axtell guessed it I do not know, but just as the larger man of the two had planted his knee on my breast and was raising a knife to strike it to my heart I saw by the dim light shed by the carriage lamp that the young lady had got down from the vehicle and was hurrying toward us.

I tried to shout to her to escape while she had a chance, but if she heard she did not heed. She came straight on, and the next moment I heard a cry of rage and pain, and the man on my breast tumbled off violently and lay kicking upon the ground.

She had made a slip noose with her scarf and flung it over his head while he was too much occupied to notice her presence. And now the brave girl was tugging away at the scarf with all her might, and the man was choking and swearing at a tremendous rate.

Suddenly he twisted the scarf from her hands, and then, with a wild oath, he sprang upon her and both went down to the ground.

Breaking loose from the other man, I rushed to the spot and saw the villain was tying Miss Axtell's hands. She was between me and him, and I called out to her:

"Miss Axtell, drop your head and do not move until I tell you to."

She obeyed, and simultaneously I fired one of my pistols at the exposed breast of the man. He dropped instantly, and before I could turn to his companion I felt his grasp again upon my throat and the cold touch of steel upon my forehead. It was no time to indulge in questions of right and wrong if I would save my life and hers, and, without pausing to argue the morality of the proceedings, I gave this man the contents of the other barrel of my revolver.

It settled his business for him so effectually that he caused us no more trouble; and, having ascertained that both the men were dead, I lifted Miss Axtell into the carriage and drove as fast I could to the next village, where I roused the proper authorities and placed them in possession of the facts. Then I took Miss Axtell home, and was gratified to find that her father was out of all danger and in a fair way of a speedy convalescence.

The two robbers were recognized as old offenders; they had each been at one time in the state prison, and were well known as very desperate characters. Considering everything, my escape was most providential.

Perhaps the reader will be interested to know that during that uncomfortable night I fell desperately in love with Miss Axtell, and so successfully did we both plead with her father that, old nabob as he was, he consented to our marriage; and now I am cashier of the Raybury bank, and Madeline is my wife. God bless her!—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The *Hu Poa* says a gigantic fish was seen one day lately at Shaoki Siang, floating there not far from the beach. A bold boatman went off with a line, leaped on its head and made the line fast, and the fish, not moving while the end was taken ashore, the people on the shore began to haul on the rope, thinking it was dead. The fish, however, suddenly cavorted round, and the boatman was washed off and drowned. The fish was hauled ashore.

BAD BILL KERN BURNED TO DEATH.

An Episode in the Career of a Once Famous Old Man of the Oil Region.

Among the dead in the Titusville disaster was found the charred body of Bad Bill Kern. So ends the career of one of the most striking figures of old oil times in Pennsylvania.

At the time of the early oil excitement Bill Kern came to the oil regions of Butler County. By shrewdness and audacity he became a rich man. His life was bad and he gloried in his wickedness. On top of Bear Creek Hill he had a well that he called, in vulgar profanity, Big Jesus Christ. Another well, some two miles away, he named the Little Jesus. But his men stopped short of using these names, and simply called them 1 and 2. Kern's partner was a preacher named Hoover. Hoover's duty was to go around among the farmers and coax them into giving oil leases favorable to him and his partner.

An old farmer named Michael Sharpley had a farm near Petrolia, on what was known then as the Sucker Rod Belt, and Hoover got a lease of the 180 acres it contained. The agreement was that if the first well gave ten barrels an hour or more the bonus was to be $10,000; if less than ten, but $1,000. Kern knew the wells would be good. He owned another well, all but dry, a quarter of a mile away, and he thought of a scheme to cheat the farmer. To this end he ordered his driller to stop sinking the well when he reached the third sand. The driller did so, but the well overflowed indicating a fifty barrel supply.

Kern came immediately, put in thousands of gallons of cold water, tubed the well, and pumped out two barrels a day, paying the farmer $1,000 as agreed.

At the end of the third week the well went dry. But Bill Kern knew his business. He dug a ditch to his dry well, a quarter of a mile off, and laid a pipe between the two. Then he took out the tubing of the new well and resolved on a desperate experiment to get the flow and still cheat the farmer. This was to torpedo it, and put the tubing in quickly, so that when the oil came again it would run through the connecting pipe and flow out from his bad well a quarter of a mile away.

The men were instructed what to do and were in the derrick ready to drop the tubing in after the torpedo. Bill cut the torpedo line himself and ordered the pipe in right away. The men had got 600 feet of the two inch tubing down when a low, rumbling sound was heard in the well and the air around the derrick became thick with gas. The next thing they knew the 600 feet of pipe shot up into the air like a bolt out of a catapult, and following it came a stream of oil three inches thick and 300 feet high that fell in a mist of green and gold. In another instant there was a terrible explosion and the air for 500 feet around seemed ablaze. The fire in the boiler had ignited the gas, which in turn had set fire to the oil, and this burned as it spouted.

On top of the derrick, eighty feet in air, two poor fellows were at work adjusting the bull rope. One of these slid down and broke both legs as he struck bottom. He was horribly burned and it took six men to hold him as he raved. He died that night, cursing Bill Kern with his last breath. As he passed away he shrieked a desire that Bill Kern might meet a death like his. The other man dropped immediately over the well and his old United States army belt-buckle was the only trace afterwards found of him.

This was the begining of Bill Kern's bad luck. He fell lower and lower, became a tramp and begged at the kitchen windows of farms which at one time he owned. But some powerful fascination kept him near the scenes of his knavery, double-dealings, and wickedness. And the telegraph reports his death, "burned, almost unrecognizable." After many years his victim's curse came home.—*New York World.*

EEMALE WEAKNESS--SURE CURE.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee st., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $ 1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories, jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

Send stamp for sample. Address
WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,
Box 172, Boston, Mass
Yours truly,
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

An Absent-Minded Man.

My sweetheart is a poet; he is graceful, slim, and tall;
His hair is dark and curly, and it's long;
His face is like a saint, he can play, and dance, and paint,
And he'd charm you with the way he sings a song.
But he's always in a dream, and to strangers he might seem
Like a man without a purpose or a plan;
Yet he's not so very tame, for he gets there all the same,
Though they reckon him an absent-minded man.

The editors all state that some day he will be great,
That he "simply runs" where other people creep;
Though to see him in his walk, and to listen to his talk
You'd surely think the man was half asleep,
But he never loses temper and he never seems to fret,
And money to his pocket freely flows;
That he don't know where it comes from 't would be very safe to bet,
And safer, that he don't know where it goes.

I get so very nervous when he takes me out to dine,
I often feel as though I'd like to scream;
For I frequently prevent him adding catsup to his wine,
And stop him putting salt in his ice cream.
Yet he says I am an angel and the star that guides his life,
And then, you know, he loves me all he can;
Though I really don't suppose that he ever will propose—
He is such a very absent-minded man.
—Geo. E. Devyr.

SKIPPER BEN'S GIRL.

If, in your travels, you ever visit the rugged coast of New England, you may come upon "The Cove," with its cluster of brown, gray and black wooden houses having queer, uneven roofs and crooked chimneys, and its narrow strip of pebbly beach, backed by high, forbidding rocks.

You are very likely to find boats drawn up upon this beach, some of them overturned for calking, and great heaps of kelp and seaweed and layers of salt hay, showing how far up the water comes at high tide.

And climbing over the boats or playing along the beach, I am quite sure you will find a little girl,—a brown-faced, barefooted little girl in a faded pink frock, whose hair is like seaweed, a rich chestnut underneath, but faded to a sort of nutty tinge where the sun strikes it.

If you ask this little girl who she is, she will peep shyly up at you through her tangled hair, with a pair of eyes that will win your love and admiration at once, and will answer, "Dolly!"

Then she will run away and hide among the boats, with her brown curls shaken over her blushing cheeks.

But if you ask any one else,—say the old lobster man yonder examining his lobster pots beside his warped and leaky old dory, or, better still, old Captain Graves, as he stands on the wharves every day, or sits by the stove in 'Lisha Tucker's store, telling of the fishing when he was young, he will say:

"Thet? oh thet's Skipper Ben's gal!"

It is a strange story, and it all happened some years ago—a great many years ago, Dolly would say, when Skipper Ben was not a skipper at all, but merely a brown-skinned young fisherman.

He lived with his old mother in the little brown house that stands quite by itself by the waterside, and whose eares almost touch the ground. And over in the blackish-looking cottage, with the shingles down the sides, lived his sweetheart—a rosy lass named Dolly.

They had always been friends ever since they were old enough to go about, and sailed boats together in the pools among the rocks, or fished from the wharves. As they grew older, the Cove "just kind of understood" that they were to be married as soon as Ben should become owner or part owner of a fishing-vessel.

Ben was an industrious fellow and was always off at the banks. Each time he came home he laid a little money away in an old stocking, for he was saving up to buy his boat, and once, while he was on a fishing cruise with Captain Pratt, the captain told him of a prime little schooner he had at home in the Cove, which Ben might secure for the contents of his stocking, and in payment for his service that season.

Ben came home a happy youth. He had already christened his new possession the "Dolly." And as he walked up the narrow, crooked street of the little fisking town he wondered why his comrades should look at him with such solemn, pitying glances.

Poor Ben! he soon learned why they all looked pityingly at him. His sweetheart, Dolly, was dead. Two week before she had been buried in the little graveyard upon the hill.

Poor Ben, indeed!

He was never the same man afterward. He kept the "Dolly" and took a pride in her, going off to the banks and becoming in time one of the first fisherman in the cove. But he never was a boy again; all his old light-heartedness had vanished, and he became grave, moody and silent. For some years he lived, when he was at home, alone in the little brown house—for his old mother was dead, too. A lonely time he had of it, when he was not at the banks. In the evenings he would sit for hours with his pipe, staring into the fire, and thinking how different it might all have been if only Dolly had lived.

One night there was a terrible storm, and Skipper Ben sat by his lonely hearth, smoking and thinking. The wind blew and howled about the little brown house. It rushed down the chimney and beat against the side of the house until it rocked. But Ben does not notice a bit of wind.

Presently his gloomy thoughts got the better of him. The tiny room seemed to grow as narrow and as suffocating as a grave, and he rushed out into the night and the storm, where he could draw in deep breaths of the wild, salt air.

There was no rain, but the clouds were scurrying swiftly across the sky. And well they might, with such a wind at their heels.

Such a wind! If Ben had not been the broad, sturdy fellow that he was, it would have blown him off his feet. But as it was, he strode up and down the beach with long, fierce strides, and heeded neither the wind nor the roaring surf.

Was it strange that, with the fierce storm raging without, and the equally fierce storm raging within, Skipper Ben should not have heard the shrieks and cries of distress that night? Not so very strange, I think, but what was strange was that, above all the din and commotion, he should have heard a feeble wail—the faintest little wail in the world.

But he heard it, at any rate, and hurried to the spot whence it came.

There, lying on the beach, with its frock securely fastened to a broken spar, was a little child.

"Why, you poor little creeter!" exclaimed Ben, as he unfastened the dress. "How 'n the world did you git out here?"

The baby stopped crying as soon as she saw him, and, stretching out her tiny arms, gave a little chuckle of delight.

He picked her up tenderly, and, wringing out the soaked little garments, which were like cobwebs, and trimmed with the finest lace, buttoned her up inside his heavy jacket.

Then it was that he heard the shouts and cries for the first time, and running helplessly up and down the beach, and gazing seaward.

What were they looking at? Looking at nothing. They are staring and gaping at the place where a good ship had just gone to pieces. Could no one be saved? No, it was impossible. No boat could live in such a surf, and there is, moreover, no lifeboat at the Cove.

The ship went to pieces where she struck. Of all the crew not one lived to tell the tale, and of all the passengers, not one was saved—except the little baby buttoned up under Skipper Ben's rough pilot jacket.

But the baby lived, and was like a sunbeam in the little brown house, for no one talked of putting her in an "asylum." Nor is there any orphan asylum at the Cove, though there are orphans in plenty, for many a good fellow goes to the banks never to return, not supposing that he has said good-bye for the last time to the youngsters at home.

The baby cried for "mamma a little at first, but she soon learned to say "Ben" instead. And from that day on the little reom never became narrow and stuffy, and Ben's pipe was the pipe of peace and comfort.

The next year, when he went to the banks, he left her in the care of 'Lisha Tucker's wife, at the store; but the year after she cried so hard when he was going that he took her with him. And ever since she has been his constant campanion. And he named her—Dolly.

Five years have passed since that stormy night, and Dolly is six years old. She is a bright, happy little girl, and she loves the grim old ocean dearly, even if it did so nearly become her tomb.

Sometimes in the evening, when the wind is howling and shaking the little brown house, and the fire is roaring brightly and merrily up the chimney, Skipper Ben will tell Dolly how he found her lying on the beach, securely fastened to a broken spar.

Then he will pull out a little, old, worn leather trunk, and will take from it the once dainty baby clothes. They are yellow now, and still stained with sea water. He will hold the delicate frabric in his hard, rough hand with reverential awe, and look with wonder at the little faded blue ribbons that once were shoulder-knots.

"I wonder who your parents was?" he says to Dolly. "Only think what you might ha' been! Why, you might ha' been a markis!"

Skipper Ben's round blue eyes become rounder and bluer at the thought, and he takes his pipe from his mouth.

"You might ha' been a dorchess!"

But Dolly shakes her head with its brown curls and lays her cheek against Ben's rough coat saying, "No, no! I'd rather be Skipper Ben's girl!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Northern Lights.

William Stosz, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, says auroras are most frequently seen in the cold and in the northern temperate zone and hardly ever in the tropics. The places where they most frequently appear lie between the sixteenth and seventeenth degrees of north latitude. In the form of an oval, they include the geographical as well as the magnetic north pole, which is to be found on the Peninsula Boothia Felix, Iceland, the Kara Sea, Northern Siberia, Behring Strait, Hudson Bay, Labrador, and Greenland. Northern lights have been seen as far down as the twenty-fifth degree of north latitude. In full splendor, however, they may be seen only in the northern polar regions to the seventy-fifth degree of latitude. Here nature is displayed in all her grandeur. When the sun is set and the grey veil of twilight is cast over the earth the northern horizon grows darker and darker. Soon there may be distinguished a segment of the sky more sombre than its background; this is hemmed in by white concentric arcs of light. Colored rays shoot forth therefrom in all directions. They interlace and intertwine until they seem to be woven into one flutter band of color. And anon it changes to a sea of fire! The rays leap upward far above the zenith, form there a flaming crown, and then sink back, to begin anew the wondrous play. The most beautiful descriptions and trustworthy observations we owe to Nordenskjold and Ekama. All explanations which have been attempted as to the origin and cause of the northern lights are based upon the analysis by the spectroscope, on the determination of the elevation, and on observations of the peculiar behavior of the magnetic needle.

Twenty thousand cords of Missouri cottonwood are to be turned into paper.

Mrs. Figg—"Did you ever notice how Deacon Pottsby always begins his prayer with 'Father, thou knowest better than we'?" Mr. Figg (who goes to church merely to please his wife)—"Yes; he thinks he is flattering the Lord by admitting that he knows more than himself."—*Terre Haute Express.*

QUEER USES FOR STILTS.

In the Eighteenth Century French Youth Employed Them in Tourneys.

The custom of walking upon stilts dates from the earliest times, and in the art there have been some distinguished professors who have attained a remarkable degree of proficiency. Some of them have danced upon a tight rope like regular acrobats. In the eighteenth century, at Namur, in France, stilt combats were a favorite game among the young men. Most of these stilt fights took place during the fetes of the carnival and other great occasions. The Marechal Saxe was in 1748 entertained with one of these tourneys. In describing one of these combats *Harper's Young People* says five or six hundred young men were divided into two opposing bands, formed themselves into brigades, wearing costumes of different colors, and advanced against each other. The stilts were about four feet high. The combatants carried no weapons—it was against the rules to do so—they had their elbows and their stilts, by a vigorous use of which they did their best to place their enemies hors de combat. The struggle often lasted for two hours, the combatants swaying from side to side, advancing, retreating, crouching toward the earth, or springing up to avoid a well-aimed blow. The battles often waxed hot and furious, but did not by any means necessarily result in the death of those engaged in it. As long as it lasted the flags of the rival factions floated from the windows of the town hall. The spectators, many of them women, did all they could by their presence, cries and gestures to excite the combatants to further exertions.

From one of their stilt fights the Namurois won a privilege the importance of which they have never ceased to appreciate. The Archduke Albert of Austria, at his entrance into the low countries, was greeted by the governor of Namur, who promised to bring before him "two troops of warriors who, without being either on foot or on horseback, would afford him the spectacle of a new mode of fighting." The archduke was so much charmed with the exhibition that he accorded to the inhabitants of the town the privilege of being exempt perpetually from the duties on beer.

In Gascony the Landez shepherds used stilts so as to be sufficiently highly perched to be able to survey their flocks scattered among the heath and brushwood. The stilts they used were very high; they mounted them early in the morning and did not quit their elevated position until evening. In order to get upon them they climbed the roof of a stable or the window of a house. The stilts were furnished with rests like stirrups for the feet, and the lower ends were shod with bone to keep the wood from being worn down or broken. They were attached to the thigh in such a way as to permit the knees being freely bent. Each man was further provided with a long pole, which he used for climbing up to his position and for support when he wished to rest. These shepherds moved with wonderful agility, clearing hedges and wide ditches without difficulty.

HOW GOLD ORE IS SMELTED.

A Charge of It Is Mixed With Lime, Slag and Coke.

After the gold ore has reached the smelter, being weighed, sampled and separated into piles for the various bins, each pile is pulverized in a machine that works upon the principle of a coffee-mill. From this sample three or more paper sacks are filled, of which two are sent to the assay office, one to be sampled and the other filed away. The third sack is sent to the shipper of the ore. Each sack is marked with the shipper's name, name of the mine, if given by the shipper, lot number, car number, if any, and date when sampled. If the ore is very lumpy it is crushed before sampling. This unloading into a bin is continued until the bin is full, and, according to the Leadville *Herald*, it may hold anywhere from 500 to 3,000 tons. When filled, the superintendent obtains a list of all ores and weights of lots that have gone there, which constitute what is called a mixture. This list he takes to the assay office, and gets an average assay on the silver, gold, lead, zinc, iron, lime, etc., in order that he may know what to add to make a good smelting charge. Separate piles of lead and iron ore are made, to supply the furnaces when needed. The superintendent makes out a list of the different mixtures and the weight from each that are to constitute a furnace charge. About eight hundred pounds of ore, 150 pounds of lime, 200 pounds of slag and 150 pounds of coke go to make up a charge.

This is, of course, varied in accordance with the characters of the ore. Each furnace will treat from 150 to 200 tons of these charges in twenty-four hours. The lead in the mixture when treated in the furnace runs down into the bottom, carrying with it the precious metals. The slag, being lighter, floats on the top of the lead and is taken off through a tap hole. The lead, or rather the bullion, is dipped out of a well in the side of the furnace and poured into molds. After cooling the bars are taken out and sampled, a hollow punch being used that brings out a small core. It is usual for convenience to sample the bars in lots of 300 each. The punchings of each lot are assayed to determine their contents. The bullion is now ready for market or for further treatment.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelpha. s 24–1 y

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Professional Cards.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets. 10 45 tf

J. G. LOTZ,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. ja4'7t-tf

S. D. RAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Special attention given to the collection claims. Office on High street. 13-2tf

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDE
HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Focum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER.
(Furst's Building.) High street, Bellefonte.

PATENTS, PENSIONS, CLAIMS.
Send for INVENTORS' GUIDE, or How to Obtain a Patent.
Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws.
PATRICK O'FARRELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Washington, D. C.

EMORY E. HERR
Special Agent
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO
of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1847.
PURELY MUTUAL. ALL POLICIES HAVE LOAN VALUES.
Surplus—$1,837,300.83 Assets—$15,932,329.
Office—"HARRIS BLOCK," next door to Dr. Hafer's Dental Parlors, Bellefonte, Pa.

IRVIN HOUSE LOCK HAVEN, PA.—The home of Commercial men. The paradise for the weary traveler, and the best hotel to stop at in Lock Haven. Free bus to and from a trains.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Prop

TS SPORTEE! IT'S SPICEE IT'S SPUNKEE
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
THE ORGAN OF HONEST SPORT IN AMERICA.
All the sensations of the day pictured by the FOREMOST ARTISTS OF THE COUNTRY
Life in New York Graphically Illustrated.
Breezy but respectable.
$4.00 FOR A YEAR, $2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS
Do you want to be posted? Then send your Subscription to the
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY,
☞Published ever Wednesday, dated Saturday

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
111 & 113 N. Broad St., abv. Arch,
PHILADELPHIA PA
Terms: - - $2.00 Per Day.
BENJ. VANDEVER, Proprietor.
J. C. MOORE, Manager.
Most centrally located Hotel in Philadelphia. Remodeled and refurnished; fitted up with all the modern improvements. Only five minutes walk from Broad street station and but a square from the public buildings.
No better accommodations in the city than at the "Columbia." f12

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.
THE MOST PERFECT AND ELEGANT PREPARATION AND SCIENTIFIC COMBINATION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
In the largest hospitals in the world, presided over by the most skillful of living physicians, the ingredients are prescribed more than twice as often as all others put together.
RIPANS TABULES
A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,
And every other Symptom or Disease that results from any Disorder of the
Stomach, Liver or Bowels.
Ripans Tabules banish pain and prolong life.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate.
Ripans Tabules are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. One dose gives relief.
The best general family medicine ever offered to the public. Circulars sent on application.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified physicians are connected with the Ripans Chemical Company, and patients are invited to write for special instructions in peculiar cases. Their letters will receive such attention as they require, free of charge.
Always keep Ripans Tabules in the house and when you travel take some with you. They are put up in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or portmonnaie.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail in the following quantities upon receipt of price:
1 Bottle, - 15 cents. | 12 Bottles, - $1.25
6 Bottles, - 75 cents. | 24 Bottles, - 2.00
ADDRESS
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

DOCTOR
538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia. The only physician able to cure where the most justly celebrated physicians fail.
SURE THEEL CURE
All effects of youthful indiscretion (both sexes), Blood Poison, Runnings, Strictures, Hydrocele, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, Pimples, Poor Memory, Bashfulness and Debility. Relieves worst cases at once; cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Twenty-six years' experience. Send 4 cts. in stamps for "Book Truth," exposing every form of Quackery. It is a true friend to old, young and middle-aged, and those contemplating marriage. Thousands who come for a scientific examination pronounce Dr. Theel the greatest of all Physicians. Dr. Theel cures cases that no one else can. Thousands of references. Hours, 9 to 3; Evenings, 6 to 9; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 10. SPECIAL HOURS for dangerous and severe cases: Daily, 10 to 1; Saturdays, 10 to 3; Saturday evenings only, 6 to 7.30; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call.

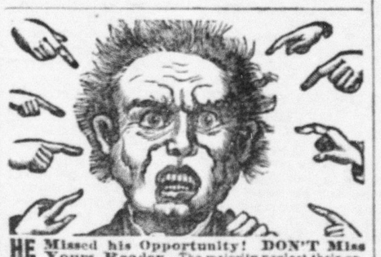
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

SULPHUR BITTERS
The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.
It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,
SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why lay and Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses
SULPHUR Bitters
The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.
DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE
If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.
Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.
G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.


HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you goon. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

$21. $23.

SPECIAL RUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, see special circulars.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
No. 4009, 4 ft. 6 in. " " $21.00
No. 4010, 5 ft. long, - - " $23.00
Also see new 150 page catalogue for 1892. Great cut of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in Thirty States.
TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1y2

"All Sorts and Conditions of Men"
use the
Remington

Standard Typewriter
because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
834 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

A LADY'S ADVENTURE.

I am a single lady.

There is no disgrace in that, I believe. I migh have married, more than once, had I pleased, when I was a silly, rattlepatted girl, with more yellow curls than ideas, and a general mania on the subject of waltzing and band music. I thank my guardian stars that I have outgrown that callow and silly age. I am quite independent now, and beholden to nobody. I make my living by lecturing, and a very little snug living it is. I came to be a success, after a little practice, and a good deal of hard work, and made money. I took a suit of pleasant rooms in a quiet family hotel, and kept my own little *coupe*.

But one day there came a request that I wonld deliver my lecture upon "The Woman of the Period," at Baggsville.

I sent the waiter for an atlas and a gazetteer, and hunted up Baggsville. It was an unpretentious village, among the hills well up towards the northern lakes.

"Baggsville, indeed," said I to myself. "A place with a church, a post-office, and seven or eight young men who call themselves a Lyceum. They're mistaken in the lectures they want. They never can afford to pay my price."

So I wrote back to Squire Jones—at least I fancied from the big fat shapes of his capital letters, and the general pompousness of his phraseology, that the "Orville Jones" who wrote to me, as "Chairman of the Literary Committee," was an esquire, with a bald head, a blunt nose and light blue eyes. I politely mentioned my terms, and straightway forgot all about the matter, until a letter came back, asking me to fix a date for the delivery of my lecture at Baggsville Lyceum.

I looked over my engagement book—I had become so popular a character that it was quite necessary for me to keep such a volume—and settled on the night of the twenty-third of December.

The twenty-third of December was a day of driving storm and tempest, and it was nearly six o'clock when we reached the station at Baggsville.

"Thank goodness," I said to myself, "I shall have time for a good rest and a cup of strong tea."

But, to my dismay, when I got out at Baggsville station, blinded by the lights that flared through a driving rain, confused by the everlasting groaning machinery, I learned that the village of Baggsville itself was ten miles further up the hilly road.

"We've just been telegraphed from there," said the station-master. "The Lyceum is filling up fast. You'll have a good audience, miss, in spite of the weather."

"But how can I possibly get there in time?" I demanded, in hopeless perplexity.

"Squire Jones, the chairman of the committee, is here with his close carriage," said he complacently.

"And you'll find it mighty snug and comfortable," added the little man, rubbing his mittened palms together. "Here it is now."

Through the flying snowflakes, I could just discern the dark opaque body drawn up close to the platform. I stepped into what seemed to me a bottomless pit of blackness, guided by the station-master's hand; and was relieved by finding myself in a warm carpeted carriage, with well-stuffed cushions, and a figure seated opposite.

"Here she is squire!" cried the station-master, banging the door to. "Now, go ahead, Perkins," to the driver, "and don't let the snow drift under your horses' feet!"

There had been so much noise and confusion that I felt awkwardly conscious that I might have been addressed by the squire without answering, and as a silence reigned in the carriage, I said hesitatingly:

"I beg your pardon?"

As I received no reply to the remark, I repeated it, in a somewhat louder key. Then I waited a little, and hazarded:

"A very stormy night?"

Still I received no acknowledgment of these conversational efforts. I began to feel somewhat offended, but then I remembered just in time to assuage my rising choler, that Squire Jones might very possibly be deaf. I could always get along well with deaf people. My voice was clear, and my enunciation was distinct; so I tried again.

"Bad weather for the lecture?" I bawled out in stentorian accents. The driver stopped, and leaned down to the carriage door:

"Eh, miss? said he, "did you want anything?"

"No," I said, somewhat confusedly.

"Thought I heard you holler," said the driver, "Must ha' been the wind howling down the gorge."

As we started again I began to think I must have been mistaken as to the fact of there being anyone in the carriage with me. Determined to solve the problem, I put my hand softly out towards the opposite side of the carriage. To my embarrassment, it encountered another warm human hand, which was drawn away with electric quickness.

"Pardon me," I said, awkwardly enough. "I—I dropped my bag, and I was feeling for it."

Still no answer. I began to feel seriously angry.

"If you do not feel disposed for conversation," said I, with some spirit, "pray, hold your tongue!"

Apparently my *vis-a-vis* took me at my word. Total silence reigned, except for the occasional voice of my charioteer, shouting at his horses. Had I come to the land of total barbarism? Had I left civilization behind? Was Squire Jones a heathen—or an idiot?

While I was revolving these questions in my troubled mind, we reached a little hamlet where lights glistened, human voices sounded, and drew rein before a large square brick building, with rows of flaming lamps above the door. The carriage door was opened from outside—a portly gentleman with a very bald head, blunt nose, and light blue eyes of my imagination, presented himself,

"Miss Speakwell," said he, "you are welcome to Baggsville. Pray, alight."

"Sir," said I. "I have made up my mind not to do so. Will you have the goodness to tell your coachman to drive me to the nearest hotel?"

"But it's fifteen minutes to eight!" said he; "the audience is waiting!"

"I don't care if it's fifteen minutes to twelve!" said I. "I have already experienced some of the civilities of Baggsville. Squire Jones is a brute—a savage?"

"Eh!" said the gentleman. "Did I quite understand you, Miss Speakwell? I am Squire Jones!"

"Then who is that in the carriage?" asked I.

A light of comprehension began to dawn on Squire Jones' bewildered face.

"Oh!" said he, "I see. It's a deaf and dumb gentleman, Miss Speakwell."

"A deaf and dumb gentleman?" I repeated.

"And he's not quite full witted, either," added the Squire. "I'm sure I beg your pardon for exposing you to the least annoyance—but he was on his way to the asylum, eight miles beyond here, and his friends had sent an open box-wagon to meet him, and the poor fellow was half perished with cold, already. So I just rode up in the box-wagon myself, and put him into the carriage. I supposed Butts had told you all about it."

My short-lived indignation melted at once,

"Squire Jones," said I, "You are a philanthropist. Take me to the dressing-room at once. If I don't give the Baggsville people their money's worth to-night, it will be because I don't know how."

I made a success of it that evening. I was applauded again and again. I was called before the curtain twice at the end of my lecture; and I was entertained by Mrs. Squire Jones that night, in a little parlor of comfort and luxury.

I haye never visited Baggsville since. And I shall never think of the name without recalling my adventure of that rainy night.

ESTIMATING JAY COULD'S WEALTH.

Even His Old Brokers Are Unable to Give Any Reliable Figures.

"How much is Jay Gould worth? I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps he could tell if he wanted to, but I don't believe anybody else could—not even the brokers who have acted for him for years." It was an old Wall street man who spoke—one of the great number, says the N. Y. *Herald*, who once had money, but who now have none; one of those men whose experience in the financial whirl has been varied and exciting; one of the many who expect to be rich again, to again own fast horses and costly bric-a-brac, to again negotiate in thousands, who may, indeed, retrieve themselves, and one of those who over a sociable glass invariable become reminiscent.

"But I can tell you," he went on, "of something that may give you an idea of the extent of his possessions now. Some years ago he was heavily long of the stock market. At the same time the impression had in some way gone abroad that he was in a hole for money. The impression was so strong, although as you will see, there was absolutely no foundation for it, that he and his brokers were seriously embarrassed. It was impossble to get rid of his stocks. Every time the market showed a little strength and some were offered, down it would go, and to hold it the stocks would have to be bought again. There seemed to be an agreement all over the country that at last an opportunity had come to squeeze Mr. Gould.

"It was apparent that something must be done to remove the impression, and this was what was done: One of Mr. Gould's most important brokers—he's dead now, poor chap—and a capitalist who was interested with him, caused the announcement to be made that they had been appointed a committee to inspect Mr. Gould's securities and ascertain his exact financial condition. It was not stated by whom they had been appointed, and of course their relationship with Mr. Gould was not generally known.

"The interest in their investigation was widespread among speculators and brokers. The result was announced by the broker. He stated that he and the capitalist had visited Mr. Gould's office and that Mr. Gould had displayed all of his securities. They had, he stated, counted over $30,000,000 worth of them, actual market value, and had got tired and stopped when there were plenty more left. The effect of this was that the public concluded that Mr. Gould was practically impregnable, and when he got out of the deal he was in at a profit.

"But the broker told me more about it some time before he died. He said that as a matter of fact they had counted $75,000,000 worth of securities and there were more left. All of them were Jay Gould's actual property, made out in his name and bearing no indorsements whatever, which would show that he had not borrowed them. Now, that was several years ago. The prices of the securities of some of the corporations in which he is known to have held his interests have advanced from 50 to 75 per cent. What, then, is he worth to-day?"

DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT, CURED AT HOME IN TEN DAYS BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race Street Cincinati, Ohio.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.
What should we do?
Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.
They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.
Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.
Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
may27-1y

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY.
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RUPTURE
DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

MYSTIC CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA.
CURES IN A DAY
A New and Wonderful Discovery
which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.
Write for treatise and testimonials.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
Dr. I. A. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

DR. SANDEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS. BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men; FREE WITH ALL BELTS.
Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlet, sealed, free by mail. Address
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	A.M	P.M
			WESTWARD	
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 33	4 38
Eagleville—f	9 9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 48	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 29
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 39
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 39	5 59
Unionville	28.6	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 06	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 25	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 49	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 28
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 50	12 55	6 40
			EASTWARD	
STATIONS	Dis	A.M	P. M.	P M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.3	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 15
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 49
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 49
Mill Hall	51.3	10 33	5 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 28	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 39	10 19

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.			Stations	Dis.	Eastward	
P.M	A.M				A.M	P.M
5 05	8 51		SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3	Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7	Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 18
5 44	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3	Marengo f	13.3	8 46	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5	Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 15
6 04	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 40
6 08	11 02	15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 28
6 28	11 20	20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 10
6 40	11 32	23.5	Flyer	2.1	7 59	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6	TYRONE		7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 p m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward				Eastward		
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.5	6.15	2.25	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.25	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar		9.10	5 35
5.4	6.20	2.35	Biehl f		9.00	5.26
6.8	6.25	2.40	Vicksburg f		8.58	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG		8.43	5.10
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.36	5.0
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30	4.5
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont		8.27	4.5
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17	4.46
23.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f		8.06	4.35
28.9	7.33	3.38	Cherry Run f		7.53	4.22
32.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.43	4.12
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39	4.07
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn		7.30	4.00
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f		7.21	3.52
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12	3.43
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05	3.37
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f		6.51	3.23
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.43	3.16
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38	3.11
58.8	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.15	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD							WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2				1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar	—	Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm
6 35		5 50		9 05	Bellefont		6 30		10 30		4 40	
6 28		5 44		8 59	Coleville		6 37		10 35		4 45	
6 25		5 41		8 56	Morris		6 40		10 38		4 48	
6 22		5 38		8 52	Whitmer		6 44		10 43		4 51	
6 19		5 35		8 49	Linns		6 47		10 46		4 54	
6 17		5 33		8 47	Hunters		6 50		10 48		4 56	
6 14		5 31		8 44	Filmore		6 53		10 52		5 00	
6 11		5 28		8 40	Sellers		6 57		10 56		5 03	
6 09		5 26		8 38	Briarly		7 00		10 58		5 05	
6 05	6 00	5 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle		7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
6 02	5 50	5 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J		7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16			
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20			
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 23			
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30			
5 51		5 08		8 18	Krumr'ne		7 21		11 13		5 24	
5 48		5 05		8 14	Struble		7 24		11 17		5 27	
5 45		5 00		8 10	St. College		7 30		11 20		5 30	

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily	11 25	p m
" " Harrisburg "	3 30	a m
" " Williamsport "	7 10	a m
" arrives at Lock Haven "	7 31	a m
" " Lock Haven "	7 55	a m
" " Renovo "	8 55	a m
" arrives Erie "	3 40	p m
GRA EX, l'ves Phila week d'ys.	8 50	a m
" " Harrsburg "	12 00	m
" arrives at Wmsport "	3 20	p m
" " Lock Haven "	4 10	p m
" " Renovo "	5 15	p m
" " Kane "	9 20	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 20	p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days.	11 40	a m
" " Harrisburg "	3 45	p m
" " Williamsport "	7 10	p m
" " arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02	p m
" " Renovo "	9 00	p m
NEWS EX l'ves Philadelphia	4 35	a m
" " Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" " Williamsport	11 20	a m
" " arrives at Lock Haven	12 15	p m
Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila	4 25	p m
" " Harrisburg	7 32	p m
" " arrive Williamsport.	10 20	p m
	EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven w	7 20	a m
" " " Jersey Shore.	7 48	a m
" "

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary, "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley, " " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
"	2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
"	3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall.	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart.	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	
Gregg "	N P Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg "	S P John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg "	E P, Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines "	E P Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halees "	W P James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	E P Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Goimen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buffalo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg.	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller.	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowShow
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

GOMPERS' APPEAL.

For Financial Aid and Moral Sympathy for the Homestead Strikers.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular to the public, in which he appeals for financial aid and moral sympathy for the Homestead strikers. Mr. Gompers says it has been decided by the Amalgamated association, the representatives of the men and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to designate Tuesday, Dec, 13, as Homestead day, and he calls upon the wage workers, as well as liberty-loving citizens to make a contribution of a portion of their earnings of that day to aid the struggling Homesteaders in their contest to defend themselves before the courts. Their cases, he adds, must be brought before the highest tribunal of our country if necessary. Contributions should be sent to Secretary Chris Evans, 14 Clinton place, New York city.

NOT WELL POSTED.

There is no class of men who love a joke more than the clergy, nor do they hesitate to tell it at their own expense.

The Rev. George St. Tiger, vicar of Hastings, recently deceased, was a man noted for his eloquence piety and keen sense of humor. He made it a point to get acquainted with all his parishioners, rich and poor, and so great was his memory that once seen and spoken to he never forgot a name or a face.

One Good Friday he noticed close up to the front of his congregation a poor looking old women whom he could not recall ever having seen before.

While he was describing the Master's agony at the crucifixion the old women appeared to be profoundly moved, and as he grew more eloquent she fairly sobbed aloud.

Feeling that he had made an impression on the old women and hoping to improve it, he hurried to her after the services were over, and after shaking her hand he said:

"I am glad, my friend, that you liked the sermon."

Judge of his astonishment when the old women asked:

"Oh, sir, how could you go for to tell such an awful story?"

"But, my sister," he replied in surprise, "It old the truth."

"And how long ago did you say it was, sir?"

"It was more than eighteen hundred and fifty years ago."

"So long as that?"

"Yes, quite as long as that,"

"Thank the Lord," she responded, "it was so long ago that it don't consarn us. And don't you think, sir, that after all it's comfortin to think that it mayn't be true?"

POSTMASTER General Wanamaker delivered himself in this wise to his Sunday school class the Sunday after election: "The strife between God's people and his enemies is like that between the two great political parties—a continual and ceaseless wrangle. On the one side are the righteous, on the other side the unrighteous."

WHAT POPULISTS WILL DO.

They Expect to Run the Railways to Kansas to Suit Themselves.

TOPEKA, Kan., Governor elect Lewelling to-day gave the first authoritative statement of the policy that he and his fellow Populist officers will follow in the management of the State's affairs during their incumbency. Nothing, he said, would be done to impair the credit of the State. None of the wild schemes which their opponents had credited to Populists would be put into effect. The only radical legistation would be that in relation. In the first place, the present Republican Board of Railway Commissioners would be displaced for a Populist board, and a bill would be passed investing it with the full authority to fix rates and with power to enforce them.

The People's party, Mr. Lewelling added, wanted to see the rates in Kansas conform to rates in Missouri, Illinos and other Western States. A maximum rate bill would probably be passed. The Railway Commission would also probably be made elective instead of appointive, so that the people could have the right to name its members.

THE TWO PLACES IN WHICH CLEVELAND'S success has been hailed with greatest joy are England and the solid South—the one because it realizes that the democratic victory means increased sales to America, the other becuase its power over the nation is to be greater than ever. The English papers teem with exultations and applause over Republican defeat. Read, now, what the Durham (N. C.) *Daily Globe* has to say:

"Cleveland, the brave Buffalo boy, who slapped the dirty pension beggers in the face, is to steer the Ship of State—he is to see to it that the South which loves him and which honored him has recognition.

What the South wants—and we will tell the truth just now—is to have the scoundrels who have been pillaging the country and looting the national Treasury choked off the public teat for a while, and the people down here want pay for what the North burned and stole during the conflict which was called a civil war.

It will take a few millions to pay the honest claims—but they should be paid, and they will be paid now that the democracy—the party of Calhoun, the party of the brave Jeff Davis and the party of honest goverment sits in the saddle."

I. O. O. F. NOMINATIONS!

Following are the nominations made for officers at the opening session of the grand encampment of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand patriarch, George Hawkes; grand high priest, E. J. Erisman; grand senior warden, Frank B. Keffer: grand junior warden, Thomas F. Gross, S. W. Jefferies, S. M. Kane and George J. Russe; grand scribe, James B. Nickolson; grand treasurer, John S. Heiss; grand representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, M. Richards Muckle. These candidates will be balloted for in the subordinate encampments next March. James H. Bingham was elected trustee to the Hall association.

WINTER TOURS TO CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

Some idea of the amount of traveling done by Americans as a people, and the comfort and luxury at their command, is gathered from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally-conducted tours for 1893. First comes a series to the Golden Gates, starting from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, Febuary 8th, March 2d, and March 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room sleeping, dining, smoking, and observation cars, under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon. Next in importance comes a series of five to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893.

They will be conducted on the same general principles, and maintained at that high standard manifested on all Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours. For information and detailed itineraries now being prepared, apply to Ticket Agents, or Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

DEMAND FOR BOYS.

Intelligent boys, cleanly boys, active, polite, trustworthy boys, are in demand all the while, everywhere, and when engaged by the proper kind of people are as a rule retained and go forward from one good position to another, rising to places of trust, honor and emolument. There are scores of boys who drag along in poorly requited employment, because they do not render themselves worthy of anything better, and such as these when grown to man hood seldom if ever go beyond work that is drudgery. It is the boy who is cleanly, quick spirited, alert in what he does, trustworthy and cleanly in appearance, who rises in employment and makes success in life.

STORY OF TWO WOMEN.

What The Trouble Was and How It Resulted.

WHAT EACH HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS MOST INTERESTING MATTER.

Something Never Before Equalled In Our Experience.

The story of each is brief, but botn are eloquent with true feeling and gratitude, given in their own words.

The first, Mrs. E. S. Bogart, of the Baptist Home, 68th Street, New York City, is as follows:

"For eight years I have been constantly under the care of doctors, but found no relief, nor, from what the doctors told me, did I expect to get any better. I was convinced that they did not understand my case, so I thought I would try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and the result has been truly wonderful. I now feel in better health than for the last 20 years·

MRS. E. S. BOGART.

"During all this time I had been suffering with malaria, heart disease, kidney and liver complaints, nervous prostration and sleeplessness. For the three months before taking this wonderful remedy, I had been confined to my room, and most of the time to the bed. I feel, with the blessing of God, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has given me a new lease of life and health, and that I am cured of all my troubles. I have a great desire that others may be benefited as I have been, and take every opportunity to recommend it to the sick.

Mrs. Oliver Wilson, Northboro', Mass., tells the second of these two interesting stories:

"I was suffering from nervousness," she says, "caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. I was so nervous

MRS. OLIVER WILSON.

and weak I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and was troubled to sleep at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have obtained my old elastic step around the house, to the surprise of my friends. After creeping around for two years, hardly able to do anything, it has proved a boon to me truly. I know of many others whom it has cured and who speak most highly in praise of it."

Now anybody who suffers from diseases can read these two marvellous cures and not be influenced to use this truly great remedy immediately, is beyond our under standing. Druggists keep it for $1, and it is a vegetable medicine and perfectly harmless. It must not be confounded with what are known as patent medicines, for it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the great specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, who can be consulted by all free of charge, personally, or by letter.

His wonderful remedy will cure you if you will use it.

—At the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Philadelphia last week Tuesday it was stated that the membership of all the Odd Fellows lodges was 1,785,588. The sufferers in the Titusville and Oil City disaster it was reported had received $6,001.07 from Pennsylvania Odd Fellows. An invitation from the Grand Sire of the order to parade at Chicago on some date during the Columbian exposition was received. The grand lodge adjourned to meet again in Reading in 1893.

A DRUGGIST SAYS.

Marvin C. Brown, Druggist, Meredith Village, N. H., says: I have sold your Sulphur Bitters for years, and, contrary to most medicines, I never sold a bottle to any one who said it did not help them. They cured me of those terrible sick headaches when every other remedy failed.

—The People's party had 3,116 votes in this State. Harrisan's plurality is 59,424 this shows a decrease of 20,034 as compaired with the vote in 1888. Judge Dean's majority is 957 less than Harrison's.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

The official vote from all the counties in the state has been received at the State department in Harrisburg, and by counties is as follows:

Counties.	Harr'n	Clev'd	Bidw'l
Adams	3 384	3 716	56
Allegheny	45 788	30 867	1 158
Ormstrong	4 709	3 512	198
Beaver	5 890	3 822	322
Bedford	4 301	3 684	104
Berks	10 077	18 602	248
Blair	7 407	4 265	309
Bradford	8 132	4 080	526
Bucks	8 230	7 390	257
Butler	5 019	4 161	636
Cambria	6 020	6 259	122
Cameron	889	701	43
Carbon	3 179	3 541	113
Centre	3 698	4 624	316
Chester	10 982	7 850	901
Clarion	2 543	3 746	153
Clearfield	4 765	6 108	646
Clinton	5 573	3 075	183
Columbia	2 336	4 929	351
Crawford	7 152	6 166	729
Cumberland	4 520	5 446	282
Dauphin	11 010	7 520	596
Delaware	9 272	5 520	462
Elk	1 438	2 126	80
Erie	8 918	7 589	702
Fayette	6 859	7 508	393
Forest	938	660	108
Franklin	5 725	4 995	183
Fulton	918	1 210	20
Greene	2 126	3 977	127
Huntingdon	3 994	2 675	150
Indiana	4 559	2 134	308
Jefferson	4 100	3 251	416
Juniata	1 641	1 695	85
Lackawanna	10 729	10 351	999
Lancaster	20 126	10 326	683
Lawrence	4 385	2 336	449
Lebanon	5 403	3 400	301
Lehigh	7 089	9 699	213
Luzerne	14 118	15 734	1 299
Lycoming	5 736	7 532	899
McKean	3 594	2 843	464
Mercer	5 874	4 931	637
Mifflin	2 175	2 029	153
Monroe	1 020	3 078	48
Montgomery	13 591	13 611	447
Montour	1 108	1 877	51
Northampton	6 892	10 330	312
Northumberla'd	6 170	6 942	536
Perry	3 120	2 705	151
Philadelphia	116 685	84 470	1 309
Pike	477	1 150	23
Potter	2 315	1 699	135
Schulkill	11 426	13 679	200
Snyder	2 306	1 511	30
Somerset	4 670	2 262	206
Sullivan	873	1 269	82
Susquehanna	4 531	3 383	551
Tioga	6 706	2 921	347
Union	2 308	1 569	95
Venango	4 099	3 288	596
Warren	3 838	2 735	457
Washington	7 060	6 847	555
Wayne	2 690	2 915	433
Westmoreland	10 840	10 747	415
Wyoming	2 029	1 905	126
York	9 052	12 822	403
Total	516 011	452 264	25 123

In addition to the above Weaver had 8,714, and the Socialist Labor 898, making a grand total of 1,003,010 votes cast in the State of Pennsylvania. Harrison's plurality is 63,747, and his majority of all the votes cast 29,012.

Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it **saved his sight,** even **if not his very life.** You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

DR. HOXSIE'S CERTAIN GROUP CURE

Has a specific action upon the air passages to the lungs. It keeps them open, hence pneumonia, Congestive Colds, Hoarseness and tight barking cough yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day October of 1892 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November the 28nd day of November 1892 and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner. Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o.clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those thing which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then or there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my eand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov., in the year of our Lord, 1892, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

23 30 4t

FACTS A—Absolutely. B—Best. C—Cure for Pain. ST. JACOBS OIL

FIGURES 1—A Prompt Cure. 2—A Permanent Cure. 3—A Perfect Cure.

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

—DISEASES OF THE—

Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM

—WILL BE AT—

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

THURSDAYS—OCTOBER 13, NOVEMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, JANUARY 5, 1893, FEB. 2, MAR. 2 & 30, APRIL 27, MAY 25, JUNE 22.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Examination and Consultation FREE to Everybody.

ONCE MORE HALE AND HEARTY

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1892

For more than 5 years I have had a bad eye trouble, etc., miserable case of dyspepsia, felt generally very bad, became very thin and pale and never had any appetite. But now, after only a few months treatment with Dr. Salm I have gained very much in flesh, my Dyspepsia is cured and my eyes are as well as anyones and I consider myself, thanks to the good Doctor, once more hale and hearty,

MISS MILLIE KELLY,

Attested by her mother, Snow Shoe
Sarah Kelly. Centre Co., Pa.

SELF-EXPLANTORY.

Tyrone Sept. 20, 1892

DR SALM.

The Medicine you gave me for Bronchitis and Asthma helped me wonderfully. There are 5 or 6 persons here who know of the success you have with me want to see you about their health. Let me know if you can stop over here, if not we will come to see you at Bellefonte Yours Respts.

MRS. Jennie Corsan.

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT THANKS TO THE DR.

Indiana Oct. 12th 1892.

I have been cross-eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes time, without causing the least pain, nor was I confined to my room for a single moment I can conscientionsly say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.

MRS. CALLIE KINTER.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.

Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.

Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the high way to recovery.

WM. ROSENBERGER, 18 Muskingum St.,

June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.

Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.

I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth. she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.

THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.

Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericoccle, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electrolysis. Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

Our Advertisement will Appear Twice Before Each Visit

HOLD THEM THIRTY DAYS.

Instead of ten days, as heretofore, a postmaster is by a new ruling of the department, authorized to hold unclaimed letters thirty days in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary from the writer.

Quick and sure! One-third of a bottle cures neuralgia and backache.—Mr. W. H. Gill, Byesville, Guernsey, Co., O., writes: "I had a severe attack of neuralgia and pains in my back and shoulders, and after using one-third of a bottle of Salvation Oil was able to go to work."

Lay of the Thankful Hens.

From FARM-POULTRY, November, 1892.

WHEN for no man an egg we lay,
How thankful we should be,
If three good meals we get each day,
How thankful we should be,
That on the day when all give thanks,
We're left to "dust" on sunny banks,
While the turkey's neck our master yanks,
How thankful we should be.

When we don't lay at this time of year,
How thankful we should be,
If our mistress says to her "It's clear,"
How thankful we should be.
"That she believes to make hens pay
In their morning mash most every day
She will put a powder to make them lay,"
How thankful we should be.

That she knows the best, and reason why,
How thankful we should be,
And on her judgment we rely,—
How thankful we should be,
For, "nothing on earth will Make Hens Lay
Like Sheridan's Powder"—by the way,—
If with us hens it's come to stay,
How thankful we should be.

So here's long life to Sheridan's Powder;
How thankful we should be;
If we could cackle it even louder
How thankful we should be.
That with a large one dollar can
We pleased the most exacting man,
As his egg-basket overran
How thankful we should be.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other kind is like it I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay) will send, prepaid to any person, two 25 cent packs of Powder and a sample copy of the Best Poultry Paper published for 50 cents. For $1.00 five packs of Powder and Paper; for $1.20 a large 2 pound Can and Paper; six Cans for $5.00. Stamps or cash Interesting testimonials free.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MISS E. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris,
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms, No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McManus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

"To you is the word of this salvation sent."—Acts 13-26.

Tis not enough to help the feeble up,
But to support him after.
—*Shakespeare*

God denies us nothing, but with a design to give us something better.—*Adam.*

If a refiner can from mixed gold, silver, iron and tin, bring each metal apart and pure by itself, though the flesh of man be mixed among a thousand worms, cannot God bring the flesh again by his power?—*Lowe.*

To record and note the particular designs of Providence upon ourselves, with what profound wisdom, infinite tenderness and incessant vigilance it hath managed all that concerns us from first to last, is ravishing and transporting.—*Flavel.*

The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late,
When at the eternal gate
We leave the words and works we call our own.
And lift void hands a'one
For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Bringe to that gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives.
And live because He lives,
—*Whittier.*

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Shall the nation stand sponsor for Satan's own child,
Whose bribe-giving hands are with murder defiled?
Shall the nation be found on the side of our foe?
Shall it help to bind on us a burden of woe?

Shall it license drink makers and share in their gain?
Be a partner in guilt for the blood of the slain?
Take their money and sell them our citizens' lives?
Help to beggar their children and murder their wives?

Shall it license drink-sellers to ruin our boys,
And to take from our home-life the sun of its joys?
Shall we let them thus conquer the noble and brave,
And crush out all manhood, and freemen enslave?

The Christian ideal, as eternal life, involves still further a positive conception of life as the fullness and completeness of personal relationship. There is a vast difference between mere existence and life. A tree exists in the winter; it lives in every leafy bough of it in the month of June. The New Testament conception of eternal life is existence in its full blossom and fruitfulness. The prospects of life which Jesus held before the faith of His disciples was no colorless promise, no unsubstantial and meaningless hope of far-off felicity. He revealed life in its fullness and fruition. The idea of the completion of all the familiar good of personal relationships gives glow and home-like cheer to the Christian's hope of eternal life. The supreme good is no philosophic life of pale contemplation or loss of personal consciousness in some infinite passiveness of being; it is living at its highest, intensest and fullest in all that makes life worth living.

Seated in the parlor of a hotel in the western part of this state a few days since, the following conversation was carried on by two gentlemen in the reading room acroes the hall:

"What are these petitions that are left for signatures in the hotels?"

"Well, they are to present to Congress in favor of opening the exposition on Sunday, and they are sent to all the hotels for signers. I am in favor of it, too; why here it is. You get your excursion ticket good for ten days, and that keeps you over Sunday, and thousands of people the same. Now, what is to become of these people on Sunday?" and more to the same effect, concluding his argument with "and besides, just look at the revenue—thousands and thousands of dollars would be lost if the gates are closed on those twenty-four Sundays."

I thought how true it is, "The love of money is the root of all evil." God's command to "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy" set aside because it would not bring in revenue to observe it. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked," and no matter how plausible the arguments as to "the advantages of Sunday opening and Gospel services on the grounds, etc., etc.," if we as a Christian nation set aside God's most solemn command, and say to the nations (many of them heathen) who visit our shores, that on account of the loss of revenue we cannot afford to obey God. And besides, as the gentleman said, "what would become of all the people?" Are we, as we are so often told, of "two evils to choose the least." (The Bible nowhere teaches this doctrine.) And do evil that good may come. The following is taken from a Chicago paper and refutes the statement we so often hear that the saloons want the Exposition closed on Sunday:

"Five thousand people crowded the auditorium in Chicago on the evening of October 7, and a choir of eight hundred voices, with speeches from various prominent friends of Sabbath observance, was enabled to utter the enthusiasm of the vast assembly in its ratification of what Congress has done for the American Sabbath by closing the gates of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday. Col. Elliot F. Shepard, president of the American Sabbath Union, presided and gave an address. Joseph Cook, the world-wide advocate of righteousness, captured everyone with his unmatched eloquence. Resolutions of the timely and conclusive kind were presented by Dr. Herrick Johnson, of this city, and passed by the body with prolonged cheers for Congress and the President. The conclusion of the resolutions was as follows: 'And finally, we do hereby denounce as false the statement so widely spread through the land that the saloon has joined hands with churches in demanding that the Exposition gates be kept closed on Sunday. We would have all law abiding and order-loving citizens of our country understand that a painstaking canvass of Chicago saloons has proved that they are overwhelmingly in favor of a wide open Fair on Sunday, and in further proof we cite the fact that petitions asking Congress to reverse its action have been openly placarded in these saloons—these petitions declaring that the signers want an open Fair on Sunday, because to close the gates would throw upon the city of Chicago several hundred thousands of visitors each Sunday, who would crowd every brothel, saloon, and place of evil resort in the city. The saloons are thus praying for Congress to repeal a law which they claim, if enforced, would crowd the saloons with patrons. That is to say, the grog-shops don't want business on Sunday; Satan has at last gone into the business of casting out Satan, and the devil is ready for suicide. We do also hold that the closing of the World's Fair gates on Sunday is necessary for the protection of Chicago from the flood of drunken and lawless characters which with open gates would be poured into the city by excursion trains and otherwise from all points of the compass for five hundred miles, every Sunday during the season." The quality of the audience was remarkable in the highest degree. Hundreds of preachers, teachers, and other educated men and women were present The immense hall was packed to the roof, and the assembly was unanimous in purpose and courage."

UNABLE TO TELL.

Yes, that was so. For years I suffered severely with scrofula; sores broke out all over my body, and I am unable to tell one half that I suffered. I was not able to obtain relief until I used Sulphur Bitters, which completely cured me.—C. B. DALE, 17 Allston street, Boston.

AN EXPLANATION.

Sufferers from nervous and chronic diseases often wonder why their family physician cannot cure them. Yet it is only what might be expected when it is considered that the family doctor sees very few such cases. He spends his time riding about his fever patients. Is is the physician who makes a specialty of your particular disease to whom sufferers should apply. This is what makes of so much value to the sick the generous offer of the eminent Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the great specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, to give consultation and advice free. This well known physician, the discoverer of the wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in curing the sick. You who have failed to be cured by your family doctor, write immediately to Dr. Greene a description of your case, or send for a sympton blank to fill out, and he will return you a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., free of charge. Do not hesitate to write, for he has cured thousands of cases like yours and will surely make you well.

In autumn, winter and Spring, colds are the rule rather than the exception. Hence it is the part of every wise and prudent mother to keep on hand a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the great domestic favorite and infallible cure for all affections of the throat and chest.

DURING the past twenty years 328,000 divorces have been granted by the courts of the United States, 90 per cent. of them to women. This total dwindles when brought into comparison with the number of marriages during the same period. One-twentieth of the total is 16,400, the number granted each year, only about 1 per cent. of the number of marriages. There is nothing in the world that human beings undertake to do that can show so small a percentage of total failure as marriage. There is doubt if divorces much exceed gold weddings in number. They certainly no not exceed silver weddings. Most emphatically marriage is not a failure, and the Republican hopes that the figures quoted will have the effect of booming the institution in Centre County. The surplus of crabbed old bachelors is becoming altogether too large.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

FALL OF THE LEAF.

The bright green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavirh in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world-famed "Silver Age" or "Duquense" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Sold by L. Schloss, Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

HER BEER AND BABY.

A Mother Who Drinks Has a Right to Her Child.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,—The equal right of a wife to drink beer and rear children, if her husband does, has been interestingly defined by Judge Thayer. The judge, after a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus, granted to Mrs. Margaret W. Rile the custody of her 13-months-old child, of which her husband, George W., deprived her two weeks ago, on the ground that she drank to excess and was unfit to care for the baby. On the other hand it was averred that the husband ordered a box of beer every Saturday night and tempted her to drink. Sometimes she took more than was good for her, but she never neglected her duties and was perfectly capable of rearing her offspring.

"It is nowhere written," said the judge, "that because a mother should occasionally lapse from habits of entire sobriety the husband would be justified in abandoning the wife and turning her out of his house into the world and robbing her of her child. If it was necessary he ought to restrain her from her habits. If he is a man he ought to control his wife. If he is sensible he will forgive her; that is the law of the land. But in this case it has not been shown to be so bad as at first supposed.

"If I were to hold that a man, simply because his wife on one or more occasions took a drink, was justified in locking her out of the house and carrying off her baby, it would be laying down a rule that would demoralize society in certain portions of the city.

"This woman has not been shown to be incapable of taking care of her child. It is bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and she is the natural guardian. Nothing would justify him in robbing her of her child, unless she was an habitual drunkard, or lacking in virtue so that the morals of the child were likely to be corrupted, or the child's physical condition likely to suffer by her conduct. If she took a beer too much in her husband's house, whose fault was that? I shall award the custody of the child to the mother. This is the law of nature and it is the law of the land."

GRANEMOTHER EVE.

I pity my grandmother Eve,
She ne'er knew the joys of young life;
She at once had to roll up her sleeve,
And become an old bachelor's wife.

She ne'er had a mother to dress her,
And fix her up smartly each day;
No papa to hug and caress her
As homewards she ran from her play.

She ne'er owned a doll or a kitten,
Their faces to smudge with delight;
She'd to stay in the old man's dark kitchen
From sunrise till sundown at night.

Poor Eve never danced in a mud-pool
And laughed when she saw the mud fly;
Nor when wet and bespattered all over
Did she ever indulge in a cry.

She never went skating in winter,
Upheld by the arm of the boy;
Nor enjoyed a fast sleigh drive by moonlight,
With all its hilarious joy.

Mother Eve never went to the circus,
Or the fair, the grand sights to see;
She ne'er got a kiss from young Adam
As homeward they went from the spree.

I pity the poor dear old lady,
Though some say she caused all the evil
I with care have examined the story,
And can blame neither her nor the devil
—EDWARD PANTON.

THE BALTIMORE *Sun* insists that Mr. Cleveland is not a better Democrat than his party; that the party is pledged to the free trade legislation promised by the Chicago platform, and that a good deal more must be done in this line than the mere uprooting of the MCKINLEY tariff act and that this work must be done in accordance with the Chicago platform, which declared the tariff to be an unconstitutional fraud and robbery. With one wing of the party trying to persuade the public that the Democratic campaign thunder was only campaign thunder and another wing insisting that the tariff must be smashed we see the signs of the little rift within the lute that soon will make its music mute.

IF a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a government can commit against a free people. I affirm it is my conviction that class laws, placing capital above labor, are more dangerous to the republic at this hour than was chattel slavery in the days of its haughiest supremacy. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—[A. Lincoln.]

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NFW plush factory established at Bridgeport, Conn., by Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co., says that no more goods will be made at present, and that if the McKinley bill is repealed they will go back to England, and adds these significant words: "I don't see why the people of this country were so anxious for a change. During the last four years it is the only country that has been prosperous."

About two weeks ago William Robinson, at the home of his brother near Hecla Furnace, while going to the barn at five o'clock in the morning saw a ball of fire descend to the ground. Going to the place where it fell he found a stone weighing a bout two pounds so hot he could not handle it, after it became cool he brought a piece to town. It was analyzed by John Moore and found to contain silica 90 percent. Water 10 percent.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

AGENTS We want one in every town to handle the DEALERS

JACK FROST FREEZER.

A Scientific Machine made on a Scientific Principle. Sav their cost a dozen times a year. It is not mussy or sloppy. A child can operate it. Sells at sight. Send for prices and discounts.

29 Murray St., NEW YORK.

Makes Ice Cream in 30 Seconds.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

Iron City College.

NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA
TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,
36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

The most popular and best known weekly newspapar printed in this country is the TOLEDO BLADE. For more than twenty years it has had circulation of 100,000 to 200,000, going regular into every state and territory of the Union. From fifteen to twenty five tons of print paper is consumed in each week's edition, and it is regulary mailed to more than half the postoffices of the United States. It is a peculiar fact that the BLADE is the only weekly newspaper published that has regular subsribers in all parts of the United States. It is edited with special reference to the wants of all people in all sections. It is also made to interest every member of the family. Besides all the news of the world, it has Serial and Short Stories, Wit and Humor, Poetry, Camp-fire. Farm, Sunday School Lessons, Young Folks, Poultry, Puzzles, Household, Answers to Correpondents, Etc., Etc. As a special feature for 1893, Mr. Robinson Locke, editor and proprietor of the BLADE, has just sailed for Japan, and will contribute a series of illustrated letters on the manners and customs of that peculiar country and its people. These articles will be commenced some time in February or March; and will be worth to the readesrs of the BLADE many times the subscription price. Every readers of this paper is invited to send for a specimen copy. The publishers of the BLADE would be glad to send a specimen copy to every reader in this country. Subscription price of the BLADE, one dollar a year. Five dollars in cash will be paid to any person sending in a small club of subscribers. Write for agents' terms, giving particulars. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio." We will furnish the BLADE and Republican for $2.25 a year.

—Henry Vitalini, the celebrated French cook who has lived in Bellefonte much of the time for many years past, was married in the Catholic church last week Wednesday to miss mary Glenn, a large audience witnessed the ceremony.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LAXE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Laxe's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, LAXATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

THE AGENCY FOR OUR GOODS in Bellefonte and vicinity is good for TWO to THREE THOUSAND a year to an active agent. Address at once,
46 4t R. NAGLE, LINN, MASS.

WANTED Wide-awake workers every where for "Shepp's Photographs of the World;" the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retails at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. PHOTOGRAPHS Mr. Thos. L. Martin Centreville, Texas, $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 50 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $161 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit; freight paid; address GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 46 24t

SHEPP'S OF THE WORLD

A Trip to the World's Fair FREE!

To any worthy man or woman, boy or girl. If you wish to visit the

World's Columbian Exposition

at Chicago, for one week or more, free of all expense, on easy conditions, write at once. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope,

World's Fair Entertainment Dept:
1602 MONADNOCK B'LD'G.,
Cor. Dearborn & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.
46 8t

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE,
LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE
V23 N27 tf

EUREKA!

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23-25-26-28-35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE
M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Speaks to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S "OBITUARY."

The Eminet Republican Orator Bows Gracefully to the Will of the People and to the "Typical American." Attorney General Miller's Tribute to the President—Whitelaw Reid's Speech.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—President-elect Grover Cleveland was one of the honored guests last night at the 124th annual dinner of the chamber of commerce, held at Delmonico's. Three hundred guests were seated in the large banqueting hall when Rev. Dr. William Vibbert, pastor of Trinity chapel, said grace at 7:15. On a raised dias was placed the table of honor, in the centre of which was seated Mr. Alexander E. Orr, the president of the banquet. On either side of Mr. Orr were Mr. Cleveland and Hon. Charles Foster, and among others seated were Senator Carlise, Carl Schurz, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Murat Halstead, William Havemeyer and Henry Clews.

There were several absentees. One of these Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war, who was to reply to the toast "The President of the United States." Baron de Fava was also expected, but failed to be present, and this was the case with Hon. Frank Hiscock. There were two guests present, however, who filled vacancies at the president's table. These were ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio and Senator John J. Carlisle.

Miller's Tribute to Harrison.

It was 9:30 when President Orr called for order and, amid the clouds of fragrant Havanas, made a graceful speech of welcome. Mr. Orr concluded by giving the first toast, which was responed to by Attorney General Miller. Mr. Miller responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," for which Secretary Elkins had been originally slated. Mr. Miller was hardly prepared for the change and said he approached the task assigned him with great diffidence and really "under protest."

Continuing, the attorney general said: "I am also embarrassed in the subject which has been assigned to me as the toast. I have not wont in the twenty years of intimate association with President Harrison to attempt to analyze his character, to catalogue his great qualities, to try to determine wherein he was weakest; but I have been accustomed to work beside him, each of us trying to accomplish that which was set before us as the task; I can only say that never in all that twenty years have I found him to fall below the expectation which was entertained as to what he could and what he would do.

"Tonight, as I think of my friend sitting in his lonely home, watching for the face that shall never gladden his fireside again, waiting for the footfall that shall never come, listening for the voice whose music he shall never again hear, I cannot but feel that the best tribute I can pay to him is that of simple, unspoken sympathy."

General Miller then closed his speech by a commentary upon the official duties devolving upon the president of the United States and deprecatory of the tendency of the legislature to encroach upon these executive duties.

In the absence of Baron Fava Mr. Sinclair McElway, of Brooklyn, responded to the toast, "Italy."

"Commerce and Civilization," was responded to by Rev. John Hall, and Hon. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, responded to "The House of Representatives," "Commerce and Education" was responded to by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell university.

Professor Schurman's was the last on the regular toast list. No sooner was this announced than a storm of cries for "Cleveland', and "Depew" arose. Mr. Depew arose smilingly and waving his hand, cried "Cleveland." Mr. Cleveland at last arose, and and after the bursts of applause had somewhat subsided, the president-elect spoke as follows:

President-Elect Cleveland's Speech.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I am exceedifigly gratified by the kindness and warmth of your greeting. It does not surprise me, however, for I have seen and felt on more than one occasion the cordial hospitality and heartiness of those who assemble at the annual dinners of our chamber of commerce.

"We have noticed that many men, when they seek to appear especially wise and impressive, speak of 'our business interests' as something awful and mysterious, and quite often when a proposition is under discussion its merits are no longer apparent to those whose hair is on end at the solemn suggestion that 'our business interests' are lying in wait with numerous vials of wrath in complete readiness for those who arrive at an unaccepted conclusion.

"I am fortunate in being able to say that my relation to the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, though merely of a complimentary kind, arising from honorary membership, has so familiarized me with business interests that I no longer regard these words as meaning a bloodthirsty beast, nor do I have constantly before my mind those children in the Biblical story who were torn in pieces by bears for discussing too much at random the baldness of an ancient prophet.

"It is entirely natural that my familiarity with business interests, arising from the relation to which I have referred, should be of a very pleasant sort, and free from fear and trepidation, for the only meetings I have ever attended of the chamber of commerce have been precisely such as this, when the very best things to eat and drink have been exhaustively discussed. I am bound to say that on these occasions the dreadful beings representing business interests have been very human indeed.

"I know you will not do me the injustice of supposing that I would in the least underrate the importance of commercial and financial interests here represented. On the contrary no one appreciates more fully than I that, while a proper adjustment of all interests should be maintained, you represent those which are utterly indispensable to our national growth and prosperity. I do not believe that any other interests should be obliged to feed on the crumbs which fall from the table of business, nor do I believe the table should be robbed of the good things which are honestly and fairly there merely because some tables are not well provided.

"It comes to this. We are all interested as Americans in a common pursuit. Our purpose is, or ought to be, in our several spheres, to add to the general fund of national prosperity. From this fund we are all entitled to draw—perhaps not equally, but justly, each receiving a fair portion of individual prosperity. Let us avoid trampling on each other in our anxiety to be first in the distribution of shares, and let us not attempt to appropriate the shares of others. As I close I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the courtesies often extended me by the organization at whose hospitable board I have sat this evening. I beg to assure you that, though I may not soon meet you again on an occasion like this, I shall remember with peculiar pleasure the friends among your membership, and shall never allow myself to be heedless of the affairs you so worthily hold in your keeping."

There was more applause when Mr. Cleveland finished speaking, only to be renewed when Hon. Whitelaw Reid spoke. Mr. Reid said in part: "No, Mr. President, it is not my turn. I am not in the programme. I have been making a great many speeches within the last three or four weeks, and I am bound to say I do not particularly admire the result of them. I did not think too highly of them when I made them, and I think a great deal less of them now."

Mr. Reid made several graceful allusions to the president-elect, concluding by saying: "I think I may speak for my associates as well as myself in saying to the gentlemen who are soon to take control of the government that whatever they may do to sustain our flag and promote the prosperity of the country they will find in the United States no Republicans and no Democrats, but we are Americans all."

Mr. Depew's "Obituary."

It was midnight when Mr. Reid finished speaking, and yet the event of the banquet had not yet taken place. This happened some minutes later, though, when, amid uproarous laughter and great applause, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was introduced to the audience. There was a smile on Mr. Cleveland's face as the distinguished orator arose and there was a bland smile on Mr. Depew's face as he, at ten minutes past midnight, began speaking.

"I suppose that I am the only person here tonight," he said, "who occupies an embarrassing position. A man upon a platform in the heat of a political canvass makes a speech which it is difficult for him to fulfill.

"The trend of events does not create the condition for which he has prepared his speech. I expected to be here tonight attending the obsequies of a distinguished friend of mine, and I had prepared an eulogium which would have been satisfactory to the spirit of the deceased. Instead, I discover that I am a listener at a Democratic ratification meeting. I find that our places are changed. I am the corpse. But even the moribund have privileges.

"A classmate of mine who was a preacher, found himself settled in a Spiritualistic neighborhood. The leader of the Spiritualistic band died and his friends came to see the clergyman and said: 'We have something of the old Puritan spirit left, and we think our leader ought to be buried by a Christian ceremonial. Will you do it?'

"My friend consented and delivered the best eulogy that he conscientiously could. The wife of the dead spiritualist arose and said she had a message from her husband. She transmitted the message, which roundly abused the minister and his eulogy and his sermon and everything else. One of the friends of the deceased said to the preacher 'We had no idea that our departed leader would be here in spirit. We hope yon will forgive him.'

"My friends, I would forgive, for this is the first time in many ministrations that I have been passed by the corpse."

Mr. Depew then referred to the speech on the "Typical American" which he delivered at the Astor House two years ago, and said that this speech had formed a campaign document for the Democrats, and had inspired him to the promise that he would pronounce a eulogy still further of taffy over Mr. Cleveland at the present dinner after Mr. Cleveland's defeat.

"I cannot add," he said, "anything to what I was alleged to have said on that occasion, because a greater orator than I has spoken. It is the American people who spoke last Tuesday. They have pronounced Mr. Cleveland's eulogy, not in figures of speech, but in figures that were disastrous to us.

"I sympathize somewhat with Mr. Cleveland in the feeling that he has that too much is said about business interests threatening this or promising that. Yet, as our friends have been out of power for thirty years, and have not had the duty thrust upon them to deal with the business interests, I want to give them this word of warning: Business interests, like the wasp, have a business end, and they had better be careful how they finger it.

"If Mr. Cleveland's policy wins, then he stands for the next century as the evangelist of a policy which has done for the country what the best statesmen have failed to do.

"If, however, his policy is fairly tried, and shall prove that it was not wise, then Mr. Reid and I shall at the end of four years have the pleasure of hearing the corpse talk to us."

There was laughter and applause, amid which Mr. Depew sat down, and the chairman declared the banquet over.

Judge Wescott Sued for Slander.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Lawyer John Harris, of the firm of Scovel & Harris, who assisted the state in prosecuting Lingo, as attorney for Mary Collins and John Miller, has commenced suit for $50,000 damages against ex-Judge Wescott, Lingo's counsel, for slander. The alleged slander consists in an assertion ex-Judge Wescott made Saturday night on a ferryboat that Mary Collins had acted improperly with a colored man, and that John Miller killed his wife.

One Frick Employe Kills Another.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—One non-unionist shot and instantly killed another in a bunk house of the Carnegie Steel works at Homestead. The murderer is Max Newman, and the name of the victim is supposed to be Maynard. Newman says he was assaulted while asleep, and believing that his assailant was a striker, he fired and killed him.

Agnes Huntington Married.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A notable wedding took place yesterday at St. Thomas' church, on Fifth avenue. It was that of Lawyer Paul D. Cravath to Miss Agnes Huntington, the singer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas, and the bride was given away by her brother-in-law, C, D. Lathrop.

PENNSYLVANIA POINTERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Simon Feldman, a retired merchant of Pittston, committed suicide last evening. The deed was prompted by financial reverses.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 14.—Policeman Graeff, of Shamokin, was shot and killed in that place by an unknown man Saturday night while patroling his beat. No arrests have been made.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 12.—State Treasurer Morrison yesterday afternoon issued a precept to the commissioners of each county calling upon them for the payment of the four mill personal property tax. The property valuation is $591,007,558.81, and the four mill tax amounts to $2,364,030.23.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—John Givin, of Chester county, was convicted before Judge Thayer of selling at the Philadelphia drove yard a cow affected with the "lump jaw." The flesh of the animal was intended for bologna sausage, but Meat Inspector Lowrey luckily prevented this from being done. Given was fined $100.

MECKVILLE, Pa., Nov. 16. — Calvin Laub, while hunting for rabbits and partridges near this place, accidentally shot a son of Daniel Peifer. Very little hope is entertained for the lad's recovery. Mr. Laub shot into a flock of quail, and young Peifer ran to pick up a bird that fell just as Laub fired a second shot, which took effect in the boy's back.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 16.—F. L. Chollar, a well known resident of Easton, was burned to death. He got up during the night, and while carrying a lamp was taken with a convulsion and fell to the floor, the lamp exploding and setting his night clothes on fire. He was 75 years old, and for twenty-five years was employed by the Glendon Iron company as a machinist.

READING, Nov. 12.—The sheriff has levied upon the furniture and other personal property of the Reverting Fund Life association of this city, on an execution for $2,071.67, issued at the instance of John Hendel, a policy holder. Mr. Hendel held a term policy, upon which, after it had run its course, he was unable to realize. He brought suit against the association and obtained judgment.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Nov. 14.—A conflagration started in one of the Philadelphia and Reading company's houses at Indian Ridge colliery, on the outskirts of Shenandoah, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and destroyed five double tenements occupied by employes at that mine. Many narrow escapes were made by occupants who were compelled to flee for their lives, and in many cases saved nothing but their clothing.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 14.—Early in the morning thieves entered the residence of Otto Fiest, at White Haven, and after ransacking the lower room went upstairs to the apartment in which Mr. Fiest and his wife were asleep. The burglars, after lighting a lamp, commanded Fiest to arise, and at the point of a revolver forced him to hand over all the money he had, amounting to $110. While this was going on confederates visited Philip Stemple and got $50 cash in a similar manner. The robbers escaped.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—Murderer Keck has cheated the gallows, having died from nervous prostration. This is the verdict of the coroner's jury: "That William F. Keck came to his death at Lehigh county prison, Allentown, Lehigh county; that the cause of death was nervous exhaustion, superinduced by the fear and terror of the execution imminent." Early last evening Keck complained of feeling sick and vomited freely. He was too weak to give audience to the religious services being held by one of his ministers, and the latter was asked to desist. He continued to grow weaker until he died.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 16.—Notices are posted in the Carnegie mills stating that applications for work will be received until Saturday, and that the old men are preferred. From present indications the rod mill will start next Monday. Superintendent Dillon states that positions are open to all of the old men, providing they make application as individuals. Every incoming train is bringing new men, who are escorted to the office of the company. Repairs in the rod mill are being rushed to completion. Everything is quiet, but there is an undercurrent of feeling among some of the hot headed locked out men which may assert itself at any time.

[illegible]ORT, Pa., Nov. 14.

o'clock last evening a fire broke out at the corner of Jenny Lynd and Eleventh street, and in less than half an hour six houses were in flames and the fire rapidly spreading up Jenny Lynd to Twelfth street and down Eleventh to Locust street. As the city was without water, nothing could be done to check it. After ten houses had been consumed the National Tube works came to the rescue by pumping water into the city's mains from its works. With the assistance of citizens, a number of houses were torn down, and after a hard struggle the firemen succeeded in checking the flames. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp, which set fire to a barrel of oil. The loss is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $60,000. Insurance small.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 14.—Yesterday afternoon a tramp giving his name as Anthony Hanlon or "Quinn" took shelter in a small shanty on the bank of the Tuna Creek, near the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad shops, used by small boys in the neighborhood as a playhouse. A number of boys were playing round the shanty and requested the tramp to get out. This enraged the tramp, who seized a pail of crude oil and threw it on John Leggett, aged 14. It is alleged that he then set fire to the boy's clothes. Young Leggett was frightfully burned all over the body, his face and head being literally cooked. The villain was captured and handed over to the police, and is now in the lockup. Young Leggett died last night.

WILLIAMSPORT Pa., Nov, 16.—A Lycoming county farmer of the class who never read the newspapers was recently swindled out of $1,400 by the "gold" brick scheme. The farmer was led to believe that the "gold" brick had been brought east by an Indian, and by representations that it was worth at least $5,000 he was induced to make an advance on promise of an equal division of the full price. A confederate, representing himself as an expert from the United States mint, made a test of the brick and pronounced it good. The money was paid, and the farmer went to a jeweler to have the supposed nugget tested. Upon discovering that he had been victimized he concealed his identity. District Attorney Reilly has received information that leads him to believe that he can capture the swindlers, and is now making an effort to find the victim.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowl edge of the patient. It is absolutely harmles, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an uttor impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

VILE AND UNWOHTY

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is asserted—and there are many such—that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can. Chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these last in the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, if presisted in, the Bitters is particularly adapted. Constriction of the bowels is a cemplaint which should be dealt with early and systematically. So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and more recently "lagrippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

An open letter to women. No. 1.

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES.

BEST MACHINERY AT LOWEST PRICES

A. B. FARQUAR CO., YORK, PA. 23 21 13t

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 29th. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

MILK PRESERVATIVE

Milkmen, Creamerymen, and Dairymen can keep MILK AND CREAM fresh a week without using ice. Healthful, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Sample, enough to make test, mailed for ten cents. THE PRESERVALINE M'F'G CO., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24 4t

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Holt's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF. HANDSOME POLISH. LEATHER PRESERVER. NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too? Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

TRADE MARK PIK-RON A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A Family Affair

Health for the Baby, Pleasure for the Parents, New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

SAMPLES BY MAIL OF WALL PAPER BARGAINS

At Less than Manufacturers' Prices TO CLOSE OUT 1892 GOODS.

Every roll now and selected from the best and largest manufacturers, by whom they are guaranteed, as also by us.

Pretty PAPERS, 3c. Roll; Worth 4 1/2 to 6c. at Factory.

HANDSOME GILTS, 8c. Roll; Worth 8 to 12c. at Factory.

4 to 18 inch BORDERS, 1c. Yard; Worth 2 to 8c. at Factory.

1 to 12 inch BORDERS, GILT, 2 to 5c. Yd.; Worth 4 to 20c. at Factory.

SEND 6c. IN STAMPS To pay postage on over 100 Matched Samples.

F. H. CADY, Providence, R. I. Warper to Adams Ex. Co., of Providence, and to over 100,000 pleased customers in every State in the Union. AGENTS WANTED. Sacred Instrument. Write for particulars.

Duff's Business Education.

The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a We have successfully prepared thousands of YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Business University

A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL AND SHORTHAND SCHOOL

PRACTICAL EDUCATION YIELDS PRACTICAL RESULTS.

IT HAS A Superior Course of Study A Thorough Faculty. The Best Class of Students.

IT EDUCATES Capable Bookkeepers. Thorough Teachers. Expert Stenographers.

IT SUPPLIES Business Houses with Bookkeepers. Business Offices with Stenographers. Schools with Commercial Teachers.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Telephone connection.

ap15-1y

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER

UNRIVALED FOR DURABILITY

RANGE OF WORK

AND SIMPLICITY

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict

834 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Located in one of the most Beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region: Open to both sexes: Tuition Free; Undenominational; Board and other expenses very low; New buildings and equipments.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (Two Courses), and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; these courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN; and equipments.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE; two years. Ample facilities for music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY, pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course, new building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, &c.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction, theoretical and practical, including each arm of the science.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years, carefully graded and thorough.

Commencement week, June 12—15, 1892. Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examination for admission, June 16 and Sept. 17. For catalogue or other information, address,

GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L. D., President. State College, Pa.

BETTON'S PILE SALVE

A Positive Cure FOR PILES.

In use over 50 years. Simple, Effective, Wonderful. Highest testimonials. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—50c. per box.

WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO., Props., Baltimore, Md.

DOCTOR J. B. HOBENSACK'S

DEATH OF JOHN HOEY.

The Great Express Manager Succumbs to the Destroyer.

A REMARKABLE BUSINESS CAREER.

How the Bright Irish Lad, Penniless and Friendless, Rose to the Head of a Mammoth Corporation in Which He Started at Four Dollars a Week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express company, who has been lying at the point of death since Saturday last, died in his rooms at Delmonico's shortly after 10 o'clock last night. On Sunday his physicians decided that recovery was impossible, and all the members of Mr. Hoey's family were summoned to his bedside, where they remained until the end.

John Hoey was born in Drogheda, a small town on the River Boyne, not far from Dublin, Feb. 14, 1823. His father, Patrick, was a small farmer.

But the bright, intelligent lad soon tired of the barren existence of an Irish peasant, and one bright morning took

THE LATE JOHN HOEY.

French leave of Drogheda and set sail for Liverpool. After knocking about there for a time and hearing of the wonders of America he got a chance to work his way across the ocean and landed in New York, ragged and barefoot, not a shilling in his pocket, in the spring of 1839.

After sleeping about in cellars and doorways, picking up stray jobs and earning the scantiest of meals, he obtained his first regular employment in the old Herald office, on the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, folding and delivering papers to regular customers.

It was a part of Hoey's duty to deliver papers to the New Haven steamer, which left New York every other day, and also at the office of Adams Express, a new venture which had just been established at No. 7 Wall street.

This express had just been started by Alvin Adams to run in opposition to Harnden's Express between New York and Boston via a steamer to Norwich and thence by stage. Hoey was taken into this office as errand boy just at the time that the late William B. Dinsmore came on from Vermont to associate himself with Adams. They both took a fancy to the little red headed Irish boy, and advanced him steadily as the business grew until he was earning $4 a week.

At that time the entire force of Adams Express consisted, besides Adams and Dinsmore, of Stoddard, the bookkeeper; Addison Brasto, clerk; Johnson, agent, and John Hoey, label boy.

As business improved Adams and Dinsmore moved to No. 16 Wall street, and Hoey was working his way steadily up in knowledge and usefulness.

Henry M. Plant, the present owner of the Southern railroad and express systems, had been employed on the New Haven boat to which Hoey delivered papers. The two kept their friendship and Plant finally came into the employ of Dinsmore & Adams and became the close intimate of young Hoey and Work.

In 1852 Adams Express company was incorporated and soon after moved into the five new buildings built for it at No. 59 Broadway, which are today the headquarters of the company.

At that time John Hoey had been promoted to have charge of the southern and eastern steam line business and Plant was in charge of the railway service. About this time Hoey started a sort of adjunct to Adams Express company called Hoey's express, which covered the coastwise route of the new Savannah line of steamers, and made considerable money by his venture.

By the time that Hoey had developed from the raw Irish boy into the neat and dapper young man about town and the trusted employe of a rich company Mrs. Russell, a charmingly pretty young English widow, was playing an engagement at Burton's old theater in Chambers street. Mr. Hoey fell madly in love with her. His affection was returned, and they were quietly married. Soon afterward Mr. Hoey adopted Mrs. Russell's two children, and they have since borne his name.

Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey established themselves in a house in West Twenty-third street, where they settled down to a life of unalloyed, domestic happiness. Three children—George, Josephine and Frederic—have been born to them, all of whom are living.

About the beginning of the war, when he had been appointed manager of the Adams Express company, he bought a farm at Long Branch. Long Branch was then sparsely settled, the site of the present beautiful Hollywood park being a huckleberry swamp. Mr. Hoey increased his holdings at Long Branch from time to time until now it is a superbly improved estate of some six hundred acres. The original Long Branch house was abandoned soon after the war, by which time Mr. Hoey was a very rich man, and the new mansion built in the centre of Hollywood park.

On his Long Branch estate, surrounded by his old friends, Hugh Hastings, Thomas Murphy and George W. Childs, Mr. Hoey dispensed a most liberal hospitality.

Income from his big property, so with characteristic grandness of idea he set to work to build up a whole colony of cottages to be supplied from two central hotels.

In the autumn of 1891, over a year ago, rumors about internal disruptions among the directors of the Adams Express company were bruited about. All kinds of stories were in circulation, imperiling Mr. Hoey's position as president of the company, which he he had filled since Mr. William B. Dinsmore's death.

The cloud burst on the 13th of October, when the board met and voted Mr. Hoey's services were no longer needed and removed him then and there.

BLOWN TO ETERNITY.

Another Reading Locomotive Explodes, Sacrificing Five Lives.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 15.—A most distressing accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Conner's Crossing, a short distance north of Schuylkill Haven, when the boiler of Mogul engine No. 563 exploded, killing five men and probably fatally injuring another.

Engine 563 was northbound with a heavy train of empty cars. William Cowhey, with his crew, had brought up a train of empty cars, and after running them into the Cressona yards, boarded engine 563 at the Mine Hill crossing, with the intention of reaching their homes in that way, and, as is customary, took possession of the cab. Dobbins, who escaped instant death, was crowded out of the cab and was sitting on the tender.

The men had barely been on the engine two minutes when the terrible fatal explosion occurred, throwing the crews into the air in all directions, and to eternity. The unfortunate men were horribly mangled, two of them being blown to atoms. Cowheys and his fireman were blown up against a high embankment, and the former's face was crushed to a jelly, while Moyer's body was badly crushed.

The killed are: Henry C. Allison, engineer of No. 563, residing at Palo Alto; leaves a wife. William Mackey, fireman of No. 563, Port Carbon; wife and one child. William Cowhey, an engineer, on his way home to Mount Carbon; leaves a wife and ten children. William Kendrick, conductor, of Port Carbon; wife and four children. William Moyer, Cowhey's fireman, Palo Alto; single.

Besides the above Michael Dobbins, of Mount Carbon, a brakeman of Engineer Cowhey's crew, was badly scalded and will probably die.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Lingo at Liberty.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Frank Lingo's second trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Annie Miller came to a most abrupt and sensational ending Satnrday afternoon, when Supreme Court Justice Garrison took the unusual step of ordering the jury to acquit the prisoner. It was shortly after the afternoon session had opened when the state announced that it would rest its case. Counsel for the defense immediately moved for the release of the prisoner, on the ground that the evidence presented by the state was insufficient to hold him. Justice Garrison held the same view of the case as did the defense, and ordered the jury to acquit Lingo. When the news reached Merchantville the citizens held an indignation meeting and passed resolutions warning Lingo never to return to that place.

Disastrous Wreck in Ohio.

LIMA, O., Nov. 16.—A bad wreck occurred at 6:30 o'clock last evening on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad at Nevada, forty-nine miles east of this city. The mail and express train No. 7, west bound, collided with east bound freight No. 74. The engineer and a brakeman of the mail are seriously injured. An unknown tramp was mangled beyond recognition, and several mail clerks are reported injured. Owing to the reticence of the local officials it is impossible to get names and full particulars. It is certain, however, that it is a bad wreck, as five mail and express cars are piled up on top of the freight engine. The cause of the wreck was disobedience of orders by the freight crew.

Printers Sue for Their Pay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Deputy Sheriff Young received an attachment for $19,424 against the Brodix Publishing company, of Washington, in favor of Reuben Freeman & Bro., printers, for work done and materials furnished between Aug. 4 and Oct. 27. The printing was done for the Republican national campaign committee. The Brodix company, which has been in business in Washington for four years, opened a branch in this city, and sublet the contract to Freeman & Bro. for $25,000. The latter firm has received but $6,000 on account of the work done, and has attached for the rest. The Republican national committee, it is alleged, came out of the fight $50,000 in debt.

Some Census Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The census bureau issues a bulletin showing the population by color, sex and general nativity of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the territory of Oklahoma for 1890. The total population was 10,952,893, of which 5,593,877 were males and 5,379,016 females; 10,651,072 were natives and 321,821 foreign born. The whites numbered 7,487,576: native white, 7,166,997; born of native parents, 6,661,648; of foreign parents, 507,349. Foreign whites, 318,579. Total colored, 3,485,317. The increase of population in these states since 1880 was 23.02 per cent.

Work of Beneficiary Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The National Fraternal congress began its sixth annual session in this city yesterday and will continue until tomorrow night. This body is composed of delegates representing various beneficial and fraternal orders. The report of the secretary and treasurer for the year 1891 shows that there is a total membership of 1,642,952. The amount of death benefits paid was $25,666,543; benefits paid on total disability, $341,203; total, $26,007,746. The total receipts from all sources were $28,468,732.

Run Down by a Train.

BETHLEMEM, Pa., Nov. 16. — While Mrs. Stout, aged 70 years, and Mrs. Cole, aged 45, both of Bath, this county, were about to board a Lehigh and Lackawanna train at Bethlehem Junction, they were struck by fast express No. 13, from New York, and Mrs. Stout was instantly killed. Mrs. Cole was dragged a considerable distance, and both of her legs were cut off. She cannot live.

Torn Apart in a Mill.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 16.—Alfred Hendricks, 21 years of age, met a horrible death at Cox's sash works, where he was employed. In attempting to throw off a belt he was caught and whirled around the shafting with such velocity that his arms and legs were torn off and his brains dashed out against the wall. He was the son of a widowed mother.

Foreign Ministers Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The president has appointed William Potter, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Italy; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, to be minister to Turkey, and Edward C. Little, of Kansas, to be agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Nov. 10.

Miss Kate Heiser, sister of Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt, was married in Providence to Edward Happin. The wedding ceremonies were elaborate.

By a collision between two freight trains at Highland Centre, Ia., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, the cars were ignited and four people burned to death.

Some Paris anarchists placed an infernal machine at the office door of the Carmoul mine. Being discovered by police it was taken to the police station, where it exploded, killing five officers.

Friday, Nov. 11.

A large mill at Operau, Moravia, suddenly collapsed, burying a large number of employes. Between thirty-five and forty persons are thought to have been killed, and already twenty bodies have been recovered.

The new cruiser Cincinnati was launched at the Brooklyn Navy yard. Secretary Tracy and Assistant Secretary Soley, of the navy, were present. Miss Stella Mosby, daughter of the mayor of Cincinnati, broke a bottle of Ohio wine over the bows and christened the new vessel.

The strike of the street railway employes at Columbus, O., still continues. An effort was made to move the cars, but interference of the strikers prevented anything being done. Serious trouble is feared, and both sides refuse to give in.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

A slight fire took place in the Wabash elevator, Chicago, yesterday morning.

An unknown bark, probably the British bark Cofesfield, which sailed from Glasgow Sept. 30 for New York, is ashore just north of Green Run, Maryland.

It is semi-officially stated that the committee of the German bundesrath on the military civil bill has reported in favor of the bill without any modification.

General William T. Sherman's old homestead in St. Louis, northeast corner of Bell and Garrison avenues, this city, was sold yesterday to F. A. Drew, the plate glass manufacturer, for $150,000.

The funeral services over the bodies of the five victims of the explosion in Paris were celebrated yesterday in the Church of Notre Dame. M. Loubet, the premier, several other ministers and members of the municipal government were present.

Monday, Nov. 14.

Captain E. S. Densmore, doorkeeper at the White House, died in Washington yesterday.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' convention, now in session in Chicago, is considering the advisability of amalgamating with the telegraphers.

In the game of football between Yale college and the University of Pennsylvania Saturday the former won by a score of 28 to 0, and Yale retains the championship.

The demonstration of unemployed workmen on Trafalgar square, London, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," was an immense gathering, but there was no outbreak.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The First National bank of Phillipsburg, Pa., by M. C. Berkley and his associates, has filed application with the comptroller at Washington for authority to organize a national bank.

Milwaukee had another disastrous fire visitation yesterday, when the large dry goods store of T. L. Kelly & Co., fronting on Wisconsin street and Broadway, was completely gutted. Total loss will reach $175,000.

Jesse Sykes, an old farmer, residing three miles from Newport, Ind., who was subject to epileptic fits, while feeding some hogs fell into the pen and was devoured by the animals.

In the Woldislawow district of Russian Poland brigandage still continues. A few days ago a wealthy Jew and his daughter were attacked and killed by several disguised robbers, who succeeded in making their escape.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Cholera is again increasing in virulence in St. Petersburg.

Georgia's plurality for the Cleveland electors is 80,000.

The horse show at New York is one of the best displays ever seen in that city.

Mrs. Lease announces herself as a candidate for United States senator from Kansas.

The Democrats of Ladonia, Mo., celebrated the election of Cleveland by burning the hats of all the male residents of the town.

Loubet, the French socialist, who was liberated after serving one year of a six years' sentence for rioting at Fourmies, has been elected a councillor at Roubaix.

It has been ascertained that the amount embezzled from the Lombard Investment company at Kansas City, Mo., by William H. Russell, now in Mexico, will approximate $100,000. His offense does not come within the extradition treaty.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Pennsylvania was steady at 53¾@53⅞, and the Lehighs were practically unchanged in price. Broad Top rose 1 per cent. to 41, but lost the advance later, while the preferred was steady. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	57	Reading g. m. 4s	85¾
N. Pacific com	18¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	76½
N. Pacific pref	51¾	Reading 2d pf. 5s	69¾
Pennsylvania	53⅜	Reading 3d pf. 5s	62½
Reading	27 15-16	H. & B. T. com	40¾
St. Paul	80¾	H. & B. T. pref	55½
Lehigh Nav	53⅜	W. N. Y. & Pa	7

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Flour—Winter super, $2@2.25; do., extras, $3.25@2.75; No. 2 winter family, $2.75@3.15; Pennsylvania roller straight, $3.50@3.75; western winter clear, $3.25@3.65; do., do., straight, $3.75@4; winter patent, $4@4.35; Minnesota clear, $3.25@3.55; do., straight, $3.75@4.15; do., patent, $4.25@4.50; do., favorite brands higher. Rye flour, $3.55@3.60 per barrel.

Wheat—Quiet, easier, with 72¾c. bid and 73c. asked for November; 74c. and 74¼c. asked for December; 76c. bid and 76¼c. asked for January; 78c. bid and 78¼c. asked for February.

Corn—Dull, lower, with 48¼c. bid and 48¾c. asked for November; 48¼c. bid and 49¼c. asked for December; 49¼c. bid and 48¾c. asked for January; 48¼c. bid and 48¾c. asked for February.

Oats—Quiet, easier, with 40¼c. bid and 40¾c. asked for November; 40c. bid and 40¼c. asked for December; 40c. and 40¼c. asked for January; 40c. bid and 40¼c. asked for February.

Beef—Quiet, steady; extra mess, $6.25@6.75; family, $8@10.

Pork—Moderate demand; new mess, $13.25@13.50; old mess, $12.25@12.50; extra prime, $12.50@13.50.

Lard—Quiet, firm; steam rendered, $9.75@9.80.

Eggs—Fair demand, firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 28c.; Western, fresh, 26@27c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Flour—Steady, unchanged. Corn easy. Southern corn—White, 46@48¼c.; yellow, 46¼@49¼c. Oats quiet. Rye very dull. Hay dull; good to choice timothy, $14@15. Cotton nominal; middling, 9½c. Provisions firm, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged. Eggs firm; western, 26c.; near by, 27c.

Mr. E. P. Tayer.

A BLIGHTED LIFE.

The Future Held Nothing Bright or Promising. A Modern Miracle which Restored Health and Happiness.

THE VILLAGE ELECTRIFIED.

The case of Mr. E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., is looked upon by his friends and neighbors "AS A REAL MIRACLE." From a consigned CRIPPLE FOR LIFE TO PERFECT HEALTH is a WONDERFUL TRANSITION.

EAST NASSAU, March 23, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—It is a duty I owe to you and the public at large to make known my case and testify to the wonderful RELIEVES the merits of your Favorite Remedy. I was afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism for 15 years, which was so severe that I was supposed to be crippled for life. Indeed I had tried several remedies and doctored with the best physicians, but continued to grow worse, and had given up all hope of PAIN recovery. About five years ago I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. The first bottle gave me relief at once, and after using several bottles I was entirely cured, no trace of the disease remaining. Have felt no Rheumatism for three and CURES consider myself permanently cured. I cannot say too much for this wonderful medicine in transforming me from a suffering cripple to perfect health.

Yours truly, E. P. TAYER.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—I can vouch for every word Mr. Tayer has written you as he lives neighbor to me and I sold him the Favorite Remedy.

M. R. MILLIUS, Merchant.

Mrs. Tayer writes that myself and family will be ever grateful to Dr. Kennedy and his wonderful medicine, Favorite Remedy curing Mr. of Rheumatism for DISEASE and restoring him to health and happiness after we had given up all hope of his ever being well again."

Evidence of these wonderful cures come to us daily. We could fill every column of this paper with similar statements from grateful people. Scrofula, Rheumatism and all blood diseases yield to its health restoring qualities. Sleeplessness, nervousness and debility are banished by this great nerve and brain tonic. When it cures such dread diseases as these, does it not stand to reason ! ! SUFFERER ! ! that it will quickly conquer all lesser ailments?

Try it to-day, there's none other so good.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAINS MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it thought the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

THE POSTMASTER

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, and was astonished at the remarkable effects of your Sulphur Bitters in curing their son, and its large sale is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is an honest medicine. I know of many others who have been cured by its use, and I do not think too much can be said in its praise.

Yours truly,
GEO. P. BROWN, P. M.

The deposits of the savings banks of Cleveland have increased more than $4,000,000 in the last twelve months. The rate of gain is about 10 per cent. Meanwhile the increase in the population of the city has not been more than 7 or 8 per cent. The amount of deposits in proportion to the number of people in Cleveland must be larger, therefore, than it was a year ago. Beyond question, the splendid growth of the saving institutions of the city proves that the wage-workers, the artisans, the laborers, have bettered their condition very decidedly within the past year.—*Cleveland Leader.*

DON'T DESPAIR.

If you are weak and weary from some so-called chronic diseases, don't give up. Sulphur Bitters has given hope to many invalids, where hitherto there was nothing but despair. It will build up an I renew your whole system.—*Editor Weekly American.*

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

HAY FEVER

Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by

DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.

A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 36 3m.

EMPLOYMENT — TO WHOLESALE GOODS. Advertise and secure local Salesmen. Salary $50 to $100 per month. Expenses advanced. State salary wanted, also your preference for home work or traveling. Sloan & Co., Mfrs. 254 George St., Cincinnati, O. 39 2t

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Not like a BUSINESS COLLEGE
Not like a SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Not like a LITERARY COLLEGE
Not like a TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, but
THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY
INDIVIDUAL AND ORIGINAL

Catalogue mailed for 4 stamps. Address NELSON ARTHUR MILLER, Pres., Elmira, N. Y. 40 4t

PRINTING.

Parties desirous of obtaining Rock Bottom Prices on all kinds of printing will make no mistake if they address us. We have all modern facilities and will quote prices that will astonish you. We care not whether you have $1 or $1000 worth done. PRESSWORK, FROM PLATES 50 CTS. PER 1000.

Our representative will call upon you if so advised. Address,

Republican, Bellefonte

A GRAND OFFER. LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 TO $150 per month SALARY, or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 38 4t

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies and guarantee satisfaction Highest salary or commission from the start Write for terms, H. E. HOOKER CO., Rochester, N. Y. 38 4t

AN UGLY COUGH

yields at once to

Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50c.

Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State. 38 4t

WANTED at once SALESMEN in every county for our Choice Nursery Stock and new varieties of

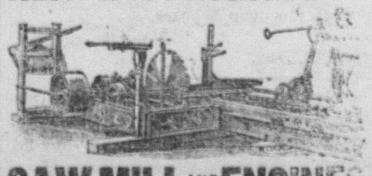
SEED POTATOES

Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.

HOOKER, GROVER & CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. 38 4t

A GRAND OFFER LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 to $150 per month salary or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 18 4t

HENCH & DROMGOLD



SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage three times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 59
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M	Clearfield	A M	
12 00	9 15		7 00	3 20
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 59
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 29	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 55	7 25
7 55	8 09	Williamsport	11 10	8 09
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 07
11 30	11 32	Philadelphia	4 05	6 10
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 50	9 39
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.50 a m and 6.0 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m. Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Perwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE A Sample of Electric Liniment GIVEN AWAY at GREEN'S PHARMACY. 46 4t

Bellefonte Republican,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—The ladies of the Howard M. E. church hold a festival in the school house this evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage.

—Centre county Pomana Grange will meet in Progress Grange Hall on Wednesday, November 30, at 10.30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired by the secretary, James S. Gilliland:

—Last week Wednesday at an early hour in the morning the house of John Tonner at Axe Mann caught fire from a defective flue and burned to the ground. Most of the furniture was saved. No insurance.

—Mrs. Benjamin Aikey died last week, Tuesday, aged 75 years. The children who survive her are Lewis Aikey, William Aikey, Mrs. Barnhart, Mrs. James Gregg and Mrs. Shultz. The funeral was last week Thursday.

—A parlor social is to be held by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Eagleville and Beech Creek at the house of Mrs. L. A. Lydon, at Beech Creek, afternoon and evening of Nov., 30. A general invitation is extended to all.

—The thirty-seventh annual teachers institute for Clinton county will convene at the court house in Lock Haven on Monday, Dec. 13, and continue until the 23rd. The programme it is said will surpass anything they have ever had before.

—Rev. Deidy and wife have met with a sad bereavment in the loss of their little daughter, only four months old, which occured last Friday at 12 o'clock. The remains were taken to Tyrone for interment last Saturday. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

—There is to be a new daily paper in Williamsport called "The Times." It will issue its first number Dec. 1. If the times are as hard there as they are here we are afraid The Times will have a hard time getting along. It is a risky venture right in the face of the late democratic victory.

—The members of the Undine Fire Company, of Bellefonte, will hold their annual ball to-night (Thanksgiving) in Bush Hall in Arcade. Good music will be furnished. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the company. Everybody should buy a ticket for so worthy a cause.

—Last week Tuesday at three o'clock there was a wedding at the house of Mr. and Mr. J. L. Mulhollan in which their last daughter at home took a leading part. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Houck, of the M. E. church, after which the young couple departed for Altoona their future home.

Rev. G. P. Sarvis, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Pleasant Gap, and well known in Bellefonte as an energetic and earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard, has a very prospereus revival in progress at Mahaffey, Clearfield County, one of the stations on his present charge. They say this is a place where revivals never came until our Rev. friend set the ball in motion.

—Ellis Snyder, a son of the late Capt. A. B. Snyder and a brother to Miss Mollie Snyder, the Bishop street milliner, was married last week Wednesday to Miss Estella Sutton, of Dunkirk, Indiana, at the home of the bride. Mr. Snyder is one of Bellefonte's best productions and the bride is a lady of education and accomplishment. We wish them a successful voyage on the sea of life.

—Mr. William Bailley, of Stormstown, sunk a well lately in which after digging through eighteen feet of yellow clay that seemed to be original soil from the creation he came upon a strata of black loom in which were pieces of wood, leaves, &c. and very solid. He dug three feet into this composition when the water came in so fast that he had to quit. He intends to use this substance for a fertillizer.

—Berdine Butler, of Howard, about a year ago had a pair of straps stolen from the shed of Thomas Butler near that place. This year on election night the thieves again visited the place and stole a rope made of sea grass, over eight feet long with a ring tied in the end, and a whip. Mr. Butler said nothing about the first offence, but he now offers a reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

—The payment of annuity to flood orphans was made at Johnstown a short time ago, when $20,325 was distributed. Each orphan under 16 years of age was paid $75. There are now 271 orphans of parents who were lost in the great flood. The original number was 339, nine having died and fifty-nine became of age The biggest check paid to any one person was $600 to Mrs. Schubert, widow of Editor Schubert, of the Free Press, who was drowned and left eight small children. The fund has done incalculable good and there remains much for it to do.

AGES OF THE SHERIFF'S OF CENTRE COUNTY.
(By John B. Linn.)

Hon. John B. Linn is one of the most noted local Historians in the state. His "Anna's of the Buffalo Run Valley" have been read with deep interest by thousands. We give below a list of facts in regard to the ages of the Sheriff's of Centre county, completed by him and published in a late issue of the *Daily Gazette*, It will no doubt be of interest to the thousands who read the REPUBLICAN:
He says: The great age attained by some of the sheriff's of Centre county is remarkable and worthy of record.

JAMES DUNCAN, the first sheriff, commissioned October 28, 1800; born in Scotland in 1758, died in Aaronsburg October 14, 1843, aged eighty-five years (85(.

WILLIAM RANKIN, commissioned, October 25, 1803; born in Franklin county, Pa., November 5, 1770, died in Ferguson township, November 29, 1847. in his seventy eighth year (78).

ROLAND CURTIN, father of Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, commissioned November 14, 1806; born in Ireland, died in Bellefonte November 8, 1856, aged eighty-six years (86).

MICHAEL BOLLINGER, commissioned November 11, 1809; came from York county, Pa., in 1799, died in Aaronsburg January 8, 1840, aged seventy-six (76).

JOHN RANKIN, commissioned November 6, 1812; born in Franklin county, Pa. May 1, 1779; died in Penns valley April 22, 1848, aged sixty nine (69).

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, commissioned December, 1 1815; born December, 25, 1774, in Sherman's valley (now Perry county, Pa), died in Clearfield, Pa., September 25, 1867, aged nearly ninety years (90).

JOHN MITCHELL, commissioned October 23, 1818; born in now Perry Co., Pa., March 8, 1781; died in Beaver county, Pa., August 3, 1849, aged sixty-nine (69).

JOSEPH BUTLER, commissioned October 22, 1821; born January 8, 1780; died at Milesburg November 15, 1862, aged eighty two years, ten months and seven days (82 y, 10 m, 7, days).

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR., commissioned November 17, 1824, born in the territory of now Centre county, October 24, 1797; died in Brookville, Pa., in 1871, aged seventy-four years (74).

ROBERT TATE, commissioned December 19, 1827; died in Clinton county March 30, 1870, aged eighty years (80).

WILLIAM WARD, commissioned October 22, 1830; born April 15, 1795; died in Lamar township, Clinton county, June 29, 1852, aged fifty seven years (57). He was re-elected in 1836 and 1842; therefore served three terms as sheriff of Centre county.

GEORGE LEIDY, commissioned October 31, 1833; died September 25, 1850, in Lamar township, Clinton county, aged 65 years (65).

JOHN THOMPSON, commissioned November 28, 1839; died January 22, 1876, in Half Moon township, aged seventy-eight years (78).

THOMAS M. HALL, commissioned November 26, 1845: died in Milesburg November 1, 1879, aged seventy-three years (73).

WILLIAM L. MUSSER, commissioned November 26, 1848; died at Millheim October 3, 1889, aged eighty-one years (81).

JOSEPH J. LINGLE, commissioned November 26, 1851; died in Bellefonte July 26, 1892, aged eighty-one years and two months (81).

MORDECAI WADDLE, commissioned Nov. 27, 1854; died in Spring township August 20, 1885, aged 63 years and 30 days (63).

THOMAS MCCOY, commissioned November 29, 1857; died in Philipsburg in 1869, aged fifty seven (57).

GEORGE ALEXANDER, commissioned November 1st, 1860; died in Unionville September 7, 1892, aged eighty-two years (82)

RICHARD CONLEY, commissioned November 25, 1863; died in Benner township September 3, 1880, aged seventy-one years (71).

GEO. W. MUNSON, commissioned December 14, 1875; died at Philipsburg September 30, 1886, aged about sixty-six years (66).

The surviving ex-sheriffs of Centre county are:

Daniel Z. Kline	elected in	1866.
D. W. Woodring	"	"1869.
Benj. F. Shaeffer	"	"1872
John Spangler	"	"1878
Thomas J Dunkle	"	"1881
W. Miles Walker	"	"1884
Robert Cook Jr.	"	"1887.

William A. Ishler, Esq., is the present sheriff.

Adding two for additional terms of William Ward makes thirty incumbents, three years each, ninety years (1800—1890), the period of incumbency, none having died in office.

It will be noticed from the above that the average ages of the sheriffs of Centre county was over 79 years.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Nov. 17, 1892.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Bellefonte, celebrated their twenty-third anniversary at the German Reformed church last Sunday evening; the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The services commenced at seven o'clock, A. Lukenbach, president of the association, presiding. Rev. Hoshour, of the Lutheran church, read passages from the scripture and Rev. William Laurie, of the Presbyterian church, led in prayer. Then followed singing when Elliot Harvey, secretary of the association made a report of the work done since he had been here. Gen. James A. Beaver, who was the first president of the organization, spoke at length of the good of such an organization and the good work it had done. He made a strong appeal to the business men and others to take hold and help the cause along. After he had finished the different ministers of the town spoke cammending the work and adding their appeal to that of Gen. Beaver for the cordial support of the cause. The association started the year free from debt but money is needed for expenses of present year. J. C. Weaver explained the subscription cards found in the seats after which a collection was taken up. Every effort is being made by the young men to get their association on good financial bases. They have a good general secretary and they should have encouragement from all who feel an interest in our town and its good morals.

—Mr. Ed. Drummel, who was secretary of the Y. M. C. A. about three years ago, is now in Paris looking after some property that was left to him by his mother and which some evil disposed persons there are attempting to defraud him of. He has commenced proceedings in the first tribunal of the department of Seine against a man who stole from a package of obligations, titles to about twelve hundred dollars in value. Mr. Drummel is a native of Paris. He first came to this town to work for James Schofield, Esq., our newly elected democratic representative to the state legislature. He is a republican of the radical tpye; that is, we mean a red republican of France, not a black republican of this country. He is a good fellow, a good christian and made many friends here. His family still live in this county and he expects to return here as soon as he can get his business settled up. He wrote quite a long letter to J. C. Weaver, Esq., in which he speaks in glowing terms of the new Paris of to-day as composed with the Paris of twenty years ago. In speaking of the cholera he says there is not a single case of it there now and has not been for some time.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

PENN'A FURNACE, Pa., Nov., 15, 1892.
At a regular session of Washington Camp No. 506, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Pennsylvania Furnace, Pa., the following resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother's wife, Mrs. Kate Mingle; Therefore be it resolved

FIRST, That our sincere and heartfelt sympathies be extended to our Brother and friend in this hour of sore bereavement.

SECOND, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the bereaved brother and be published in the Bellefonte *Gazette*.

G. W. T. MCWILLIAMS
H. B. GOHEEN.
A. J. BATHURST. } Com.

WINTER EXCURSION TICKETS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed on sale at all its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all the promfnent winter resorts. This territory includes the resorts of New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates, and the return coupons are valid until May 30th, 1893.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvauia Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

—On Thursday, December 1, the Presbyterians will hold a festival and fair the proceeds to go to the benefit of the organ fund in the chapel. It will be open all day and evening. Ice cream, cake and confectioneries will be found there in abundance, together with many useful and valuable things suitable for Christmas presents for old and young. Mrs. S. M. Buck and others of the committee will be at the chapel to receive donations on Monday, Nov. 28. It is the desire of the committee that donations be brought to the chapel as early as possible.

—On Thanksgiving Day (do-day) union services will be held in the Presbyterian chapel commencing at 10.30 a. m. in which all the churches in Bellefonte will join. The sermon will be preached by Rev. W. A. Houck, of the Methodist church. Every christian should heed the proclamation of the president and governor and observe this day by praise to the giver of all good. If all our people however heed this advice the chapel will not begin to hold them. Now turn out and surprise the preacher with a crowded house.

—Dr. Geo. W. Swartz, of Bellefonte, formerly one of our thriving dentists but more recently engaged in the insurance was attacked last Saturday evening with what is thought to have been a slight appoplexy. He was on his way to call on L. T. Munson and was taken when near the residence of E. C. Humes, Esq., He was assisted home and soon was as well as ever. The doctor is sixty five years old.

—The latest and prettiest song now being sung on the stage, is entitled "The Indian Summer Time." It is by the popular author, Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The price is 40 cents. Send the author half price, and you will receive a copy.

WHAT A GIRL CAN DO.

Miss Ella L. Knowles, a native of Northwood, N. H., has just been elected attorney general of Montana. She is 28 years old. She graduated at Bates' college, Lewistown, Me., and took the degree of Master of Arts. She studied law in the law office of Burnham & Brown, in Manchester, N. H., and afterward in Helena, Montana. There was considerable prejudice against allowing her to practice, so the plucky girl went to work to influence the territorial legislature, of 1888-89, to pass a bill admitting women to practice law, and the bill was passed. In December, 1890, she was admitted to the bar and now has a fine practice, to say nothing of her political prospects. She is the only woman lawyer in the state. She is not pretty, but is bright-faced, with a winning manner, and, while she is keen and quick-witted and shrewd, she is very lady-like and refined. She conducted her own campaign and deserves all the credit for her success.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

James Zimmerman and wife to J. A. Woodcock, lot of gronnd in Boggs townsbip. Deed dated September 27, 1892.

John A. Woodcock and wife to Susanna Zimmerman, lot of ground in Bellefonte, Deed dated October 31, 1892.

Michael Nestor and wife to Rebecca McAffrey, lot of ground in Bellefonte. Deed dated October 1. 1892.

Samuel Plerson to P. McAffrey, lot of ground in Marion township. Deed dated April 3, 1877.

Edward Straub and wife to John Rishel lot of ground in Benner township, Deed dated Nov. 12, 1892.

Sylvia S. Jones to Henry Newton Jones lot of ground in Boggs township. Deed dated Nov. 14 1892.

—Mr. Earle C. Tuten, manager of the Eureka Grocery, Bellefonte, Pa., High St., next door to Post office, is doing everything he can assisted by his able clerk, Mr. George Marshal, to give satisfaction to all his many customers and he must be succeeding for we see that he has many new ones every week. Well, he deserves patronage for he deals on the square. He sells good goods and he sells them at the lowest market price. Call and see them and give them a trial and you will be pleased with their goods and their style of doing business.

THE CATHOLIC NEWS SAYS:

We do not hesitate to affirm that in performing our duties as citizens, electors, and public officers, we should always and under all circumstances act simply as catholics; that we should be governed and directed by the immutable principles of our religion, and should take dogmatic faith and the conclusions drawn from it, as expressed and defined in catholic philosophy, theology and morality, as the only rule of our private. public and political conduct.

—While the parents of George Totten, a 10-year-old boy living near Wilkesbarre, Pa., were away from home, his three sisters, aged 7, 4, and 2, upset a lamp while at play. The baby, in its fright, rolled out of the crib just as the flames burst forth. George snatched the baby and the little ones and rushed out of the house. His clothes caught fire, but he rolled in the grass, putting out the flames. He is terribly burned and may die. His heroic deed is the talk of the neighborhood.

—The Electric Light company kept the light on all night on the night of the democratic ratification meeting so that the people of the town might see "where they were at." But it did not prevent some rascals from stealing a very valuable flag from the poarch of Gov. Curtin's House which had been placed there as part of the decorations. The flag was a small one but a very good one and was worth ten or twelve dollars. It is a pity such thieves could not be found and punished.

—Last week Wednesday a brilliant wedding occurred at the residence of John H. Odenkirk, at the Old Fort, at which several Bellefonte people attended. The bride was Miss Annie Odenkirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Odenkirk. The groom was Frank Bradford, who is station agent at Paddy Mountain Station. It is said that the affair was a grand one as we might expect for Mr. Odenkirk never does anything by halves.

THINKS WE HAVE SOME SENSE.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 18.—An article contributed to the *Times*, giving a history of the alleged development of protection into illegal trusts, suggests that American voters may still believe in protection, but were driven to vote for a reduction in the tariff by a determination to kill, if they cannot control, the dydra-headed monster which threatens the life of the government.

—The Harry Markham company are on the boards at Garmans Opera House this week every night. Their prices are low 10-20 and 30 cents. They are drawing good houses and giving great satisfaction to the amusement loving public. Harry Markham is known here, having been the leading star in the Kitty Rhoads company, which played a week stand here last season.

ALLEGED GREAT FIND IN THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 18.—Great excite ment prevails in consequence of a big discovery of gold at the Caribou mines, worked by the Truro Gold Mining Company, about thirty miles from here, surpassing anything yet discovered in Nova Scotia, and expected to turn out the biggest and richest gold mine ever opened in Canada.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS

H. C. Quigley, Esq., started for New York last Monday on a visit to his sister and other relatives.

Howard Yeager, who is now located at Curwensville, spent a few days with his parents in Bellefonte.

Miss Grace Houck, daughter of Rev. W. A. Houck, started for Philadelphia last Monday morning. She will make quite an extended visit.

Robert McCalmont, of the firm of McCalmont & Co., who has been ill with typhoid fever for some time past, has recovered and is again at his place of business where he can be found at his usual hours.

Mr. George W. Rodgers, of this town, has invented and had patented a device for heating passenger cars with hot air. Mr. Rodgers has been in New York and has made arrangements to test his invention on the Long Island railroad between Bay Ridge and Manhattan Beech. If it works successfully and is accepted he has a very flattering offer for it that will make him a rich man at once with a profitable position at a good salary. Mr. Rodgers has invented many useful devices but none that promises to be so profitable as the present one. We wish him success for he richly deserves it.

—There was no council meeting last Monday night on account of lack of quorum, only three members were there, viz., S. H. Williams. Dr. R. L. Dartt and W. B. Jamison. Clerk Issac Mitchel was on hand as he always is. Street commissioner Shaughency was also on hand and Mr. Kitson, superintendant of the Electric Light works, was prepared to report the cost of a chime whistle on the electric light station to take place of the one now there and about the use of which so much objection has been made by residents in that neighborhood. The reason the absent members were not present is no doubt due to the fact that a comet is reported to be headed for this planet and is to reach us on the next Sunday and as it is forty thousand miles in diameter it may wind up our affairs in a blaze of glory, and as the time is so short they thought no more borough legislation necessary.

—A regular meeting of the Arch Deaconry, of Williamsport commenced its session at St. John's Episcopal church in Bellefonte last Monday evening. The following ministers are present: Rev. Bishop N. S. Rulison, Rev. Archdeacon Graff. of Williamsport; Rev. C. J. Wood, of Lock Haven; Rev. Mr. Coerr, of Renovo; Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Sunbury; Rev. Mr. Leverett, of Bloomsburg; Rev. Dr. Clerc, of Philipsburg; Rev. Mr. Heakes, of Muncy; Rev. M. W. Christian, of Williamsport, and Rev. Mr. Hipkins, of Tioga. Rev. Wm. D. Benton, of Bellefonte. The service of Confirmation took place on Tuesday evening. The missionary meeting was on same evening at which there were many able speakers.

Application for authority to organize the First National bank of Philipsburg, Pa., has been filed with the comptroller of currency, by M. C. Berkeley and associates."

On inquiry we found M. C. Berkeley is a capitalist and banker of Meyesdale, Pa., and his associates are well known Philipsburg men. The capital stock of the new concern is $50,000, and the stockholders claim that it can be raised to $1000,000 if necessary. There are twelve stockholders. —Philipsburg *Ledger*.

—A social and instrumental concert wil be held in the Presbyterian church at Boalsburg on Friday evening, Dec. 9. It will be a grand affair and will be well worth the price of admission. The proceeds go to the benefit of the church, a worthy cause in which all should take a deep interest.

—The Peoples' Party vote in Centre country was distributed as follows: Bellefonte—north ward 2; Philipsburg 1st ward 2; third ward 1; Unionville 1; Benner 1; Halfmoon 1; Huston 1; Southern precient of Spring 6; western precient 1; Worth 1;. The socilaist Labor party did not fall a single vote in the county.

—Ferrance McAlarney, one of the oldest citizens of Port Matilda, has received a paralytic stroke and is said to be in a critical cnodition.

—A protracted meeting is being carried on at the Evangelical church near Jacksons' mill. Services every night. Rev. E. W. Koontz, pastor.

—We are sorry to learn that Joshua Fulk has lost another child by diphtheria. It died last Thursday and was buried at once.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The Y. M. C. A. held an entertainment in the Court House in Bellefonte last Friday evening. The house was filled. The meeting was called to order by A. Lukenback, president of the association. Meyers' orchestra opened with a overture. A selection was then sang by a choir composed of the following parties: Misses Mary Meek, Hattie Mann, Elsie Weaver, Jessie Laurie, Sadie Bayard, Mrs. J. C. Meyer, Prof W. T, Meyer, Mr. Robb, Elliott Harvey with W. T. Meyer as organist. Rev. W. A. Houck, of the Methodist church read a selection from the Holy scriptures and Miles O. Noll of the Reformed church lead in prayer. A quartette composed of J. C. Meyer, Prof. W. T. Meyer, Elliott Harvey and Walter Whippo sang a selection, which called fourth loud and continued applause. Mr. Harvey, the present secretary of the association, then introduced the speaker of the evening in a neat little speech, Hon. H. M. Hinckley, of Danville, Pa. This gentleman spoke for over an hour. He is a pleasant and eloquent speaker and all who heard him felt they were fully repaid for going out on a stormy night. He set forth the claims of the Y. M. C. A, to the support and fostering care of all good citizens in an able manner. His words cannot fail to revive the drooping spirits of all friends of the association and should rouse our chistian people who have money to the importance of giving to the organization the one thing needful to their success in good work. After the address the Secy., Mr. Harvey spoke again, after which the audience was dismissed by Rev. William Laurie, D. D., of the Presbyterian church. We hope this effort of the young men of this association to awaken an interest in their work will bear good fruit.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

J. Calvin Etters, of Lemont, to Gertrude A. Kennedy, of State College.

W. H. Baid and Sadie E. Gill of Pleasant Gap.

Jacob Yarnell and Sarah M. Heaton of Boggs township.

Charles D. Wagner and Emma W. Eisenhuth of Coburn.

George Moyer, of Marion township, and Bertha Cronover, of Altoona.

Henry E. Foust, of Potters Mills, and Daisy E. Noll, of Spring Mills.

Richard Miller, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Margaret E. Barnes, of Philipsburg.

Henry C. Vitalini and Mary Glenn, of Bellefonte.

S. B. Riling, of Altoona, Blair Co., to Rachel Mulhollan, of Bellefonte.

John Martin, Jr., to Mary Kreps of Benner township.

Ira Packer to Nancy Confer, of Boggs township.

Jomes W. McFarland, of Tyrone, and Ada J. McClincy, of Milesburg.

John Tressler and Sarah Lucas, of Benner township.

—A dancing reception will be given by the senior class at the State College tomorrow evening (Friday). Dancing from eight o'clock to one. Music by Stopper and Fiske. The Lady Patronesses are: Mrs. D. G. Bush, Mrs. C. W. Roberts, Mrs. J. C. M. Hamilton, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. William Buckhout, Mrs. D. H. Hastings, Mrs. Harriett McElwain, Mrs. Josiah Jackson, Mrs P. Gray Meek, Mrs. Geo. D. Blair, Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, Mrs. John Fay, Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, Mrs. John Pemberton. The committee of arrangements includes H. W. Mattern, C. R. Fay, J. K. Furst, D. W. Gross, Jr., S. H. Brown.

DIED—At Beech Creek, Clinton Co., Tuesday, Nov 1, 1892, Fredrick G. Maezell, aged 50 years. The deceased was born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1843. While yet a young man he joined the German Reformed church and remained an earnest member the balance of his life. He came to this country, landing at Hoboken, N. Y. July 11, 1872. In 1887 he married Mrs. Ruth Powers, of Bellefonte, and located at Beech Creek. He had been sick for a long time. His wife survives him. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Blair. He was buried at Beech Creek.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Nov 21 1892

Miss G. V. Beattie, Bradley & Co, J. M. Bundle, Harry F. Boozer, L. S. Franklin, Lalek Holl.

When called for please say advertised.
J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

—Dr Young, who had come to Bellefonte to accept partnership with Dr H. K. Hoy a few weeks ago, went last week to Mansfield, Ohio, where he will locate permanently if he likes the place.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE